THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

MAIL DATES TO AUGUST 6.

By the arrival of the City of Boston at New York, we receive the foreign files from which we make the following extracts:—

Minister Sickles Presents his Credentials to Regent Serrano, of Spain.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 4.

General Sickles, the United States Minister to the Court of Spain, has just presented his credentials to Marshal Serrano, Regent of the kingdom. Near his Highness were the Minister of State, the Secretary of the Regency. The American representative delivered the following address:—

I have the honor to be the bearer of a letter addressed to your Highness by the President of the United States, accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Spanish Government. Happy in being chosen to fulfil a mission of friendship and good relations, I should be wanting to my instructions, not less than my own inclinations, if I did not do all in my power to preserve and draw closer those ties of perfect understanding which have been so close and endured so long between the two nations. The people of the United States have not remained indifferent spectators of the great events, the result of which has been the election of your Highness to the Supreme Magistracy of this noble country. The United States, attributing in great measure their national prosperity of the beneficial influence of liberal institutions and to the good faith with which they observe all international treaties, appreciate at present, more than ever, the traditional friendship which unites them to Spain; they feel themselves animated in regard to her by that sympathy which arises from a common participation in the profitable exercise of constitutional liberties."

His Highness replied as follows:—

"I receive with satisfaction the letter of the President of the United States accrediting you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic to the Spanish Government. You may be assured of finding among us the most cordial and efficacious co-operation for the accomplishment of your noble designs. You may be convinced that our efforts will tend to increase the traditional relations of peace and good intelligence existing between the two nations, as will be suitable to the interest of two peoples who, already united by so many ancient ties, possess at present another still more considerable, that is to say, the useful exercise of the most extended liberties which our Constitution has made to harmonize with the monarchy, the recollections of which are so glorious for Spain. As to you, sir, whose higher distinguished qualities are known to me, I feel a pleasure in assuring you that the President of the United States could not have made choice of a person more agreeable to me than yourself to fill that honorable position."

Afterwards the new Minister presented to his Highness the members of the Embassy, and retired with the customary ceremonies and honors.

Financial Position of Italy.

The *Opinione*, of Florence, which for several days past had been silent relative to the governmental crisis, returns to the subject to-day more vigorously than ever, and declares formally that the Cabinet is wrong to wish to obtain a vote from the Chamber, and that the Ministers are greatly mistaken if they think that after a censure they would still be allowed to make an appeal to the country. That language is very significant, and proves more than all the articles of the journals of the opposition that the moment of the crisis has arrived. Such at least is the view taken of the situation by every one except, no doubt, by the Ministry, which seems more than ever to wish to turn a deaf ear to the lesson, and contemplates closing the session, and only assembling the Chamber in the month of November. I have frequently referred to the financial question and to the necessity of providing for it. The returns show how near I was to the truth. The last report of the Treasury, drawn up on the 30th of June, shows resources to the amount of 87,249,886f. There remained to pay on the 1st of July 41,000,000,000 of rentes, nominal, and 15,000,000 to bearer, in all 56,000,000, which reduces the reserve to thirty odd millions. The Treasury has, indeed, to receive 75,000,000 from the Tobacco Company, and there remains the 150,000,000 of bonds created by the law of 1867 on the ecclesiastical property. Possibly with those means the dividend of January next may be paid.

The Inter-University Boat Race.

From the London Times, Aug. 5.

The Harvard crew continue to practise daily on the Putney water, both morning and evening. On Monday evening they discarded their own boat and went out in a racing four-oar lent them by the London Rowing Club; and, notwithstanding it was their first attempt in an English outrigger, sat her very steadily. On Tuesday and again yesterday they were out in the same boat, which was built by Clasper, and appear to row better and faster in her than in their own ship. In consequence of having been accustomed to row stroke on the starboard or bow side, as we term it, instead of on the port or proper side, it became necessary, with the change of boat, that a corresponding change in the positions of the oarsmen should be made; so that each man might, as it were, retain his own oar and row on the side to which he had been accustomed. Mr. Loring, therefore, who had been rowing the bow oar, was brought into the after-part of the boat and occupied the stroke thwart, Mr. Simmons shifting from stroke to No. 3, Mr. Rice from No. 3 to No. 2, and Mr. Bass from No. 2 to bow. By this alteration each man continues to pull on his own side and to use his own oar, and certainly the alteration is by no means for the worse, it having been generally remarked that since Monday, when the change of boats and places occurred, there had been a marked improvement in the crew. The Oxford men are now in practice at Pangbourne.

Napoleon's Policy.

The *Rappel* of Paris comments in the following terms on the Emperor:—

No want of respect can be shown towards him who drives "the chariot of State" by telling him that he is the reverse to the driver of a hack. When you take a cab you tell the coachman where to drive you. Quite the contrary, it is the conductor of the chariot of State who drives you where he pleases. He saves you the trouble of giving any address. Once in his vehicle you are his. As he intends to proceed slowly he invites you to sleep, but not to dream. He drops the windows in order to give you fresh air, and drops the blinds, so that the daylight may not pain you. And when a sudden halt awakens you and you look out and discover where he is driving you, you call out, "Coachman, how is this: I want to go to the Barriere de l'Etoile?" He only replies, "Well, then, here goes for the Barriere de l'Etoile," and he takes you to the Bastile.

—That King Arthur was a Northern man is maintained in an able article of the current number of the *Westminster Review*, "On the Four Ancient Books of Wales," which effectually disposes of Mr. Skene's claim to put three of these books in the sixth century, and shows that they belong to the twelfth. The Gododin, the writer wisely confesses himself unable to explain or to assign to any certain age.

■—It is announced in the *Jewish Record* that the Synod of Rabbis lately held in Germany recognized the principle of individual authority in matters of religious belief, and the importance of unfettered scientific investigation. They renounced the expectation of the restoration of Israel. They also recommended choral services, the use of the organ in synagogues, and musical performances on Sabbaths and festivals. As an indication of modern tendencies this announcement is not without significance.

POLITICAL.

Position of the Opposing Factions in New York.

From the N. Y. Post.

The two political parties in this State seem to be occupying a stationary position, each waiting for the other to make the first move. It may be taken for granted that the Republicans, having been worsted in the last two elections, will wait for the Democrats to call the first of the State Nominating Conventions, in order to be able to take advantage of any mistake of their adversaries. The peculiar attitude, or rather attitudes, of that party must be acknowledged to be decidedly embarrassing. Pledged to oppose Chinamen in California and negroes in Ohio, but affiliating with them both in Virginia and Tennessee; supporting repudiation in Ohio and Kentucky, and compelled to oppose it in New York and Pennsylvania; denouncing military usurpation in Texas, but having a Governor to uphold in New York for taking military possession of a railroad—the Democratic managers have a heavy and inharmonious load to carry. It is their purpose to meet about the 1st of October and renominate the present outgoing State officers. Comptroller Allen may perhaps be transferred to the Appellate Bench. As a financial officer, he seems to have substituted his own views for the actual statutes several times, which is not a convenient practice; besides, his mind is said to be "eminently judicial." The convention will be held late, as it is difficult to make up a platform that can stand a long exposure to the elements. Besides, Mr. Sweeney, the chief counsellor of the party, has not returned from Europe.

The Republicans have the administration of General Grant to sustain, and place their principal hope of carrying the State upon the blunders which their adversaries may commit. The attitude of the temperance politicians will embarrass their movements; and there is a discussion going on in the leading journals in regard to the renomination of several suspected members of the Legislature. The advocates of honest legislation demand a change; while the managers fear that the "corruptionists" and their friends will become dissatisfied, and let the Legislature be lost in 1867. There is a general fear that the tactics of certain loud "anti-corruptionists" are more likely to lose the Legislature than to effect the nomination and election of honest men. There is a general acquiescence in the several counties in the importance of electing men that will not betray the party, but whether energetic measures will be taken to correct the evil is not certain. There is much apathy apparent throughout the State.

Governor Palmer on the Republican Party.

On Tuesday of last week Governor Palmer spoke at Springfield, Ill., before the Republican County Convention, which met in the hall of the House of Representatives. After comparing the Democratic and the Republican parties, and referring to President Lincoln and the Rebellion, and affairs after the war was ended, he continued as follows:—

The people will sustain no party on account of its past deeds. They regard the Republican party with affection, and its services are a part of the inheritance of the nation, and it will always treasure them; but if that organization is to live it must live because it labors for the welfare of the country. As much as we esteem our party, it is infinitely less than the country; it is but an agency for the public good, and unless that agency is thus employed, it will perish as all parties have in the past. What are we to do, then? What more can we do, then, to continue to deserve the confidence of the American people? I have said that the people are laboring under heavy burdens of taxation. The people pay those taxes cheerfully, and will do so so long as they can see that the money taken out of their pockets is judiciously and properly appropriated. But the moment they come to believe that the money they pay is being used for improper purposes, or the taxes misapplied, that moment they will withdraw their confidence from those who abuse their trust and give it to others. The Republican party, then, with all its glories, is worth nothing unless it can be useful to the people hereafter. What must it do? It must begin now to take hold of the abuses that have grown up during the progress of the war, because we cannot deny that the war brought upon the country the ordinary consequences of great struggles like it; we cannot deny that abuses of administration have crept in; nor that extravagance may be found in various branches of the public service. It cannot be denied but that there is a want of responsibility on the part of those the people elected to those that elected them. You must, then, take hold of these living, vital issues, in your approaching convention. You must, if you mean to retain public confidence, elect men who will take hold of these abuses and correct them, as far as it can be done by legislation and conventional action.

Foreign Literary Items.

—Arthurian students should look at M. Paulin Paris' "Romans de la Table Ronde, mise en Nouveau Langage." Two volumes only are as yet published—the first containing "Joseph of Arimathea" and the "Saint Graal;" the second, Merlin and Artus." Vol. 3 is to contain "Lancelot of the Lake" and the "Quest of the Saint Graal;" Vol. 4, "Tristan." M. Paulin Paris evidently knows his MSS. thoroughly, and has been able to show clearly where the original romance of "Merlin" ends, and where the inconsistent continuation of it, "Le Roi Artus," begins. As against Sir F. Madden and Mr. Furnivall, M. Paris holds the prose "Merlin" and the prose "Graal" not to be Robert of Borron's works. He also, as against Mr. Furnivall, holds that the short first "Estore dou Graal," in verse (ed. F. Michel, 1841; reprint Furnivall, 1861), *is* Robert of Borron's. The passage in dispute (lines 3461—3514) is a very difficult one, and there is, unluckily, only one MS. of the poem known; but M. Paris is able to appeal to a prose MS. which, he says, is nearly contemporary with the poem, in support of the interpretation. M. Paris also makes Robert of Borron a Frenchman, as against Professor Pearson's suggestion that he was an Englishman, one of Lord Byron's ancestors. As to the *Graal*, M. Paris believes that it did not originally mean the dish of the Last Supper in which Joseph of Arimathea collected the blood of Christ, but the "Liber Gradalis," or Book of Degrees, a religious service-book in which the legend of the founding of the British Church by Joseph of Arimathea, and his possession of the precious dish, was written, about 720 A. D. He thus connects the legend with the known quarrel about the independence of the British Church of the Papacy, which Montalembert treats in his "Monks of the West." M. Paris, in consequence, believes, as against Mr. Furnivall, that the "Joseph of Arimathea" and the "Graal" (generally incorporated as the "*History* of the Saint-Graal") were written before, and not after, the Merlin, etc. The origin of all the Arthur Romances M. Paris sees in the Breton lays sung by harpers in France, put together and arranged by Geoffrey of Monmouth, and seized on eagerly by the French romance-writers of the twelfth century, tired of the fierceness of the earlier *Chansons de Geste* of the Charlemagne cycle, and longing for more courteous, amorous, chivalresque heroes and their dames. To Geoffrey, M. Paris also assigns the "Vita Merlini," and treats him most rightly as the immediate source of all the splendid stream of Arthurian fiction, wherever its hidden springs may lie. M. Paris's theory is admirably worked out, and his book is of the first importance to Arthurian students.

—The historian, H. S. Bordier, has come forward with a defense of the popular tradition about William Tell, and conceives that he establishes the fact of the existence of a Williamus Tallo, renowned for his address and courage, in an epoch of the Middle Ages, before the end of the twelfth century. But M. Rilliet, the learned author of the "Origines de la Confederation Suisse," has answered him in a "Lettre a M. Henri Bordier," which leaves him and William Tell not a leg to stand upon.

—A second edition of the translation of the "Grettis Saga," by M. Magnussen and Mr. Wm. Morris, is preparing, the first having been sold out in six weeks. The translators intend to English other Icelandic Sagas.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Coal Miners are Disaffected Again—The Strike Spreading—The New "Chase" Movement in Baltimore—Prospects of the Water Supply—Educational Convention in Trenton, N. J.

The Coal Miners' Strike Spreading—A Serious Conflict Anticipated—The Sheriff to Protect the Men who Work.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 17.—The Miners' strike is spreading throughout the entire coal regions. At Hazleton, this county, it has assumed a serious aspect. The strikers are laborers who are employed by the miners to assist them in loading and removing the coal after it has been blasted. On Monday they stopped the pumps in all the mines except those of Pardee & Co., and it is understood that work in this mine is also suspended.

The sheriff was telegraphed for yesterday, and left at 5 o'clock with engineers to run the engines in the mines, and a few others as assistants. He will protect the engineers from attack by calling out a *posse comitatus*. The Sheriff is well known amongst the laboring classes about Hazleton, and has great influence with them. He is also a man of determination, and will doubtless quiet the disturbance without bloodshed.

The Water Supply.

PORT CLINTON, Aug. 17.—Rain has been falling moderately all the morning, and the prospects are that it will continue all day.

CRESSONA, Pa., Aug. 17.—Some rain fell this morning, and it is still cloudy, with a prospect of more. The wind is southwest.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Aug. 17.—There was a slight rain early this morning, and there is a probability of more falling. The wind is now east.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The National Superintendents' Convention—Assembling of the American Normal School Association—The Discussion.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, Aug. 17.—The National Superintendents' Association met at 9 o'clock this morning, and, after the routine business was transacted, adjourned to meet in an adjoining hall at 9 A. M. to-morrow.

The American Normal School Association, representing forty schools, was then constituted, with prayer by Rev. J. D. King.

Rev. Joseph Alden, LL.D., read an essay on the theme, "How shall pupils be taught to teach?" He believed their work was to prepare men and women to become teachers. The first essential was to furnish these pupils with good teachers; teachers with the best talent that could be secured.

The pupils should be practically taught the ordinary branches they would be subsequently required to teach, such as arithmetic, geography, penmanship, etc. Practice in class instruction was invaluable to secure efficiency. He believed the work of training Christian teachers was not second to that of training Christian ministers.

Professor William T. Phelps urged that normal schools ought not to give common instruction, but to teach how to teach.

William Barringen defended the principle that pupils should also be instructed in common branches.

(In another column will be found an interesting letter detailing the proceedings of the Superintendents' Convention yesterday.—ED. EV. TEL.)

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Western Maryland Railroad Bonds—Prominent Republicans Deny any Intention of Starting a "Chase Party."

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Jesse Armitage, Deputy Warden of the penitentiary, well known and much respected, died last night of typhoid fever.

The Commissioners of Washington county, who suspended payment yesterday of the interest on their endorsed bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad, in consequence of some misunderstanding regarding Baltimore paying her interest, have resumed the payment of the same. Baltimore is also paying her interest on the same, and much sympathy exists for the company, which will soon be on a solid basis.

Judge Bond; Archibald Stirling, United States District Attorney; E. Y. Goldsborough, United States Marshal; and George M. Russum, United States Bankrupt Commissioner, sign a card in this morning's *Sun*, replying to the Baltimore *American*, in which they deny all intention to divide the Republican party, and pronounce the *American's* assertions that they are getting up a Chase movement for the next Presidency false.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Cotton firm at 33½c. Flour dull and less firm; Howard street superfine, $6·50@7; do. extra, $7·25@8·25; do. family, $8·50@9·50; City Mills superfine, $6·50@7·25; do. extra, $7·25@8·25; do. family, $8·75@10·75; Western superfine, $6·50@6·75; do. extra, $7·25@7·75; do. family, $8@8·50. Wheat weak; prime to choice, $1·60@1·70. Corn firm; prime white, $1·10@1·12; yellow, $1·14. Oats dull at 58@60c. Rye dull at $1·06@1·10. Mess Pork firm. Bacon, rib sides, 19¾c.; clear do., 19½@19¾c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard firm at 20@21c. Whisky is more animated at $1·15@1·16.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Supposed Murder.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17.—The stomach of Mrs. Gillmore, who died under suspicious circumstances at Albany, a year ago last April, has been sent to Boston for analysis, suspicion resting upon a son of the mother as being her murderer, by mixing poison with a prescription, and from which she died suddenly.

A Novel Walking Match—Arrest of a Notorious Swindler.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The walking-match between J. A. Bessom and A. H. White, in which White was to walk from Salem to Boston in an hour and a half quicker than Bessom walked the distance backward, took place yesterday, the stakes being $50 aside. They started at 9 A. M., and Bessom won the race, beating White 35 minutes.

An officer arrived in this city yesterday, having in his custody a noted criminal named William C. Robinson. Three years ago Robinson was in Portland; and during his stay there swindled a number of prominent business men out of large sums of money. Leaving Portland, he went to New York and practised the same game there, and then sailed for Europe. A few weeks ago he returned and domiciled himself in Baltimore, where the officer found him.

THIRD EDITION

THE CABINET

Secretary Rawlins to Resign on Account of Ill Health—General Grenville M. Dodge Tendered the Position—The Probabilities of His Acceptance—A Sketch of His Civil and Military Career.

FROM THE WEST.

A Cabinet Rumor—Rawlins to Resign and General Dodge Asked to Take His Place.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—A special despatch from Des Moines to the Chicago *Tribune* says that a report comes from the West through a pretty straight channel that General Grenville M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, was telegraphed to by President Grant, the despatch overtaking him at Cheyenne, offering him a place in his Cabinet as Secretary of War, and giving him two weeks to consider the matter, General Rawlins being compelled by declining health to give up the position. General Dodge left immediately for Washington.

Frightened to Death by the Eclipse.

A Mrs. Gifford, living in the northern part of Iowa, died on Saturday from the effects of fright at the eclipse.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrivals.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Lester Wallack and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Florence arrived here to-day in the steamer Scotia, from Liverpool.

Races Postponed.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—Continued rains have compelled the postponement of the trot between Lady Thorne and Mountain Boy until August 23.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 133⅛; 5-20s, 1864, coupon, 120½; do. 1865, do., 120½; do. do. new, 119½; do. 1867, 119½; do. 1868, 119½; 10-40s, 113½; Virginia sixes, new, 60; Missouri sixes, 86½; Canton Co., 38; Cumberland preferred, 35½; N. Y. Central, 209½; Erie, 28½; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 185½; Michigan Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 105½; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 115½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152; Western Union Telegraph, 38½.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Cotton firm; 600 bales sold at 33½c. for middling. Flour active, and Western declined 5@10c.; and dull; superfine to fancy State, $6@7·50; superfine to choice white wheat Western, $6@7·80; Southern dull and drooping; common to choice extra, $6·90@11·75. Wheat dull, and declined 2@3c.; No. 2 spring, $1·63. Corn firm and very scarce; mixed Western, 95@1·15 for unsound, and $1·17@1·26 for sound. Oats heavy; old Western, 70@72c. in store and afloat; new do. and Southern, 66@71c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $33·50@35·25; prime, $27·75@28·50. Lard dull; tierces, 20c. for steam rendered. Whisky quiet at $1·16 free.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Iron Mines of California to be Worked—Indians Killed and Captured—Mail Trains Attacked—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—Lewis Provost, a leading sericulturist of this State, died at San Jose to-day.

A company has been incorporated to work the iron mines of California.

Late Arizona advices state that the troops made a successful excursion to the Barr Mountains, and killed and captured a number of Indians, and destroyed considerable property.

The soldiers have returned from an unsuccessful search for the mails recently captured by the Indians near Camp Dale creek. Besides checks, vouchers, etc., the mail contained a large amount in greenbacks.

The savages attacked a train between Weckenburg and Vulture mine, and captured nine mules.

Flour quiet at $5·12½@6. Wheat quiet: choice shipping, $1·75. Receipts for the past forty-eight hours unusually heavy, being 108,000 sacks. Legal-tenders, 74⅛c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Lieutenant George A. Converse is ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation. Lieutenant S. P. Baird is detached from the Resaca, and awaits orders. Chief Engineer William H. Hunt is detached from the Dacotah, and awaits orders.

FROM CANADA.

Railroad Inspection.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—The Hon. Joseph Howe and Hon. Mr. McDougall left this morning for Thunder bay to inspect the road now building from that point to Red river.

The Rideau Canal has been repaired, and navigation is resumed.

Arrival of the Governor-General.

HALIFAX, Aug. 17.—The Governor-General and his party arrived here yesterday afternoon, and were received at the depot by a guard of honor composed of the military, volunteers, and a large concourse of people, including the Governor, Judges, and other prominent men. The Mayor read an address signed by two thousand persons, to which his Excellency replied. He will attend the opening of the Hudson and Annapolis Railroad to-morrow, and a public banquet on Thursday.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

The following was the record of the weather at the sea-side this morning:—

Cape May, northeast, misty, 68.
Atlantic City, northeast, cloudy, 70.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 17—A. M.—Weather fair and favorable for growing crops. Consols for money, 92⅞; and for account, 93. 5-20s, 83¼ for 1862s; and 82¾ for 1865s old, and 81¾ for 1867s. Railways steady; Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—A. M.—Cotton active; uplands, 13½d.; Orleans, 13⅝d. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. California Wheat, 11s. 3d. Corn, 30s. 6d. Lard, 78s. Naval Stores firmer.

LONDON, Aug. 17—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 17—P. M.—5-20s, 83⅛ for 1862s; 82⅝ for 1865s old, and 81½ for 1867s. Illinois Central Railroad, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer, and prices are better. Corn, 31s. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 40,000 quarters, of which 22,500 are American. Lard firm at 97s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—2 P. M.—Upland Cotton, 13⅛@13⅜d.; Orleans, 13⅛@13¼d. California Wheat, 11s. 2d. Red Western, 10s.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 17.—5-20s are heavy.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 73·20f.

HAVRE, Aug. 17.—Cotton opened quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat.

DODGE.

The New Secretary of War—Who He Is and What He Has Done.

It is rumored that Secretary Rawlings, of the Cabinet, will in a few days resign. The truth of this rumor finds confirmation in the fact that President Grant has just telegraphed to General Grenville M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, to accept the office when Rawlins has retired. As will be seen by a telegram from Chicago, this important message was received by General Dodge while midway on the road. His response is that he will be in Washington as quickly as possible, and it is evident from this that, in case Rawlins does resign, he will accept the appointment as his successor.

Grenville M. Dodge was born in Danvers, Mass., on April 12, 1831. He was educated at the Norwich Military Institute, in Vermont, and then under the presidency of Captain Alden Partridge. In 1851 he removed to Illinois, and was there employed in railway surveys until 1854. Subsequently he fixed his residence in Sioux City, Iowa. At the beginning of the Rebellion he was selected as State agent for Iowa, to visit Washington and procure arms for the volunteers. On his return he was commissioned Colonel of the 4th Iowa Volunteers, to date from June 17, 1861.

He was appointed commander of the 1st Brigade, 4th Division, under General Carr, in General Curtis' Army of Southwestern Missouri, and commanded on the extreme right of the Union lines at Pea Ridge, March 6 to 8, 1862. He was severely wounded in the side during this contest, but remained on the field until the rout of the Rebel army was effected. For his bravery he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers, to date from March 31, 1862.

General Dodge during the following June commanded the District of Mississippi, and superintended the reconstruction of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. When General Grant's army advanced into Mississippi, he was placed in command of the district of Corinth. During the following December he became attached to General McPherson's command, but subsequently was transferred to General Hurlbut. In the spring of 1863 he conducted several successful expeditions through Northern Alabama.

During General Grant's operations before Vicksburg, General Dodge commanded the left wing of the 16th Army Corps, engaged in protecting the lines of communications to Memphis, Tenn. At this time he organized the famous "Donkey brigade" of the Alabama mountains. At the end of 1863 he held the line from Duck river, Tennessee, to Decatur, Alabama, a distance of eighty miles, and rebuilt the railroad. In the beginning of 1864 he commanded the 2d Division of the 16th Army Corps, under the new organization of the army, but was subsequently placed in command of two divisions, constituting that portion of the corps then acting in General McPherson's wing of Sherman's army. His gallant conduct at Sugar Valley, May 9, and Resacca, May 14 and 15, 1864, secured for him the rank of Major-General, in which he was confirmed on June 7, 1864. He was next assigned to the full command of the 16th Army Corps, and participated in all the operations of Sherman's Georgia campaign. He fought at New Hope Church, May 27, and operated continually on the right of the main army, engaging the Rebels at Big Shanty, June 25, 1864. Changing to the left, he assisted in the occupation of Decatur, five miles from Atlanta, on July 17. On the 20th and 22d of July he was engaged on the left before Atlanta, after which, under General Howard, he again changed front to the right. On July 28 he was again attacked—this time while on the march—and each time repelled the assaults of the enemy.

On August 18, while making a tour of inspection of his lines, near Atlanta, General Dodge was severely wounded. He was immediately conveyed to his quarters and sent north to Chattanooga. The nature of the General's wound obliged him to remain inactive for some months, but in December, 1864, he was sufficiently recovered to assume command of the Department of the Missouri, to which he was then assigned as successor to General Rosecrans.

When the grand project for building the great trans-continental railway was started, General Dodge was selected as the Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in which important position he still remains. In 1866 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Fifth district of Iowa, receiving an overwhelming majority, the district being very strongly Republican. He remained in Congress but one term, and was not a candidate for re election in 1868. While in Congress he served upon the Committee on Military Affairs and upon that on Roads and Canals. His present residence is Council Bluffs, Iowa.

—Those interested in the Peasants' War of 1525 should read an able essay on the celebrated Twelve Articles of the Peasants' Rights, by Alfred Stern, of Gottingen. He shows that the author of the Articles was Balthasar Hubmaier, first a Papist professor at Ingolstadt University, then a Protestant pastor at Waldshut, and the political adviser of the rebel peasants of the Black Forest.

—The Princess of Wales has repaired to the bath of Wiebaud, on the border of the Black Forest, which it is hoped will ameliorate the undeniable rheumatism in the royal sinister knee.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 17, 1869.

The weekly bank statement sustains our report of the local money market from day to day, and exhibits a serious reduction in all the leading items of deposits, loans, legal-tenders, and specie.

There is a heavy falling off in the deposits of $389,968, and in legal-tenders of $482,426, whilst the decrease in loans has been only $89,539, indicating a disposition on the part of bank management to expand loans to the utmost. This is a decided weak statement at a time when extensive preparations are being made for the fall trade, and there is a very reasonable fear lest business enterprise should receive a severe check as the season progresses.

The rates to-day correspond with the condition of the market, and borrowers find it difficult to negotiate loans on call at less than 7 per cent. Time loans at the banks are invariably limited to short dates. Discounts range between 8@10 per cent. for A1 signatures.

The sales of gold this morning opened weak at 133⅜, and slightly declined during the morning to 133⅛.

Government bonds show a slight degree of improvement on the closing quotations of yesterday. 1881s are selling at 121⅜, and 5-20s of 1862 at 122⅝.

There is rather more doing in stocks this morning, but prices are unsettled. Pennsylvania 5s, coupon, sold at 91¾. City loans were steady, with sales of the old issues at 96⅜; 101⅞ was bid for the new. Lehigh gold loan declined, selling at 86½.

Reading Railroad was rather stronger, selling at 48⅛@48⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad declined, closing at 57@57⅛; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was steady at 30⅜@30¾, b. o.; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 122½.

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 36⅜.

Not a single transaction was reported in Coal, Bank, or Passenger Railway shares. 17¾ was offered for Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000	Pa Cp 5s	91⅜	200 sh	Read R	b30. 48¾
$500	N Penna 6s	89	2	do	48⅝
$4000	do	88	5	do	trf. 48⅝
$1000	do	88	20	do	48½
$1500	City 6s, Old	96⅛	200	do	48·31
$1000	Leh gold 1..c.	98⅛	200	do	48⅝
$1000	do.	98⅜	100	do	b60. 48·44
5 sh	Cam & A Sc.	67	200	do	48·31
10 sh	Penna RR.	57⅛	35 sh	Cam & Am.	122⅜
4	do.	57⅛	100 sh	Ph & E.	b30. 30½
48	do	57	100	do	b60. 30¾
200	do	57	100 sh	Leh N Stk.	36⅜
149 sh	Leh Val R.	56¾	100	do	b60. 36⅞
23	do	56⅞			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500	City 6s, New..	16 sh	Penna....2d. 57⅛
	Saturday....102	172	do .....s. 57
$2000	W Penna R bs	1500 sh	Read R....s. 48⅝
	s5wn.. 80	500	do.....s30. 48⅜
3 sh	Leh N St.... 36¼	300	do.....b10. 48⅝
200	do.....b60. 36¾	100	do s60. 48⅝
6 sh	Far & M Bk. 120	100	do..... 48⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1000	Leh V R n bs.	3 sh	Leh Stk..... 36½
	Cp.. 94	3	do..... 36⅝
13 sh	Leh Val. s5wn 56¾	20	do..... 36½
17 sh	Cam & Am R. 122½	100	do..... 36
100 sh	O C & A R. b60 41¾	3	do..... 35⅞

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M..... 133⅛	11·30	A. M..... 133⅛
10·32	" 133⅛	11·50	" 133⅜
11·05	" 133⅛	11·53	" 133
11·15	" 133⅛	11·55	" 133⅛
11·16	" 133⅜	12·01	P. M..... 133⅜
11·20	" 133⅛	12·08	" 133⅛
11·25	" 133⅜		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅜@122⅞; do., 1864, 120⅞@121⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 120⅜@121; do., July, 1865, 119⅝@119¾; do., 1867, 119⅜@120; do., 1868, 119⅜@119¾; 10-40s, 112⅞@113⅛; Pacifics, 108@108⅜. Gold, 133⅛.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The principal feature of interest in Wall street to-day was a further decline in gold. The first sales were made in the rooms this morning at 134, and later at 134⅛. From this figure there was a steady decline, with the usual halting and fractional reactions to 133⅜, which point was reached at about half-past one, after which it continued steady between that and 133½ until the adjournment of the board, when the premium stood at the higher of these figures. After the formal closing of the room there was a further decline to 133⅜, whence it reacted again to 133½, but fell off later, and at the close of business was 133⅛. The demand for cash gold was active at times during the day, and the rates for carrying, reflecting the short interest in the market, ranged irregularly from three to six per cent. The transactions of the Gold Exchange Bank were:—Gross clearings, $67,775,000; gold balances, $1,597,894; currency balances, $2,207,398.

"The Government market sympathized with the weakness of the gold premium, and was heavy and dull in consequence of the decline. The offerings were light and prices generally 'off,' at both the morning and noon calls, the new issues of five-twenty bonds being the most noticeably weak. In the afternoon the market was firmer and experienced a fractional recovery in figures. The following were the closing prices at five o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 121⅛@122; do. do., coupon 121½@122; do. 5-20s, registered, 120⅜@121; do. do. coupon, 1862, 123@123½; do. do., coupon, 1864, 121@121½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121@121½; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 119½@119¾; do. do. coupon, 1867, 120⅛@120½; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119¾@120; do. 10-40s, registered, 109¾@109¾; do. do., coupon, 113@113⅛; currency bonds, 106¼@108½.

"The money market worked with continued ease to borrowers on call, the banks giving preference to loans of this character—at six and seven per cent. Discounts were dull and regarded with great caution, only prime names being accepted at high rates—of eight to ten per cent.

"Foreign exchange is dull and weaker, with the decline in gold and a better supply of commercial bills. Rates are:—Sterling, sixty days' commercial, 109@109½; good to prime bankers', 109½@110; short sight, 110½@110⅝; Paris, 60 days', 5·18¾@5·15; short sight, 5·13¾@5·11½; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·15; Switzerland, 5·18¾@5·15; Hamburg, 35½@36; Amsterdam, 40¼@40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅛@40¾; Bremen, 78½@79½; Prussian thalers, 70½@71¼."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 17.—Seeds.—Cloverseed is quiet at $9@9·50 ₩ 64 lbs. Timothy is unchanged; 100 bushels sold at $4·25@4·50. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2·50@2·55.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour market, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, the sales were confined to 500@600 barrels for the supply of the home consumers, at $5·50@5·75 for superfine; $6@6·25 for winter wheat extra; $6·50@7·50 for Northwestern extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@8 for Ohio do. do.; and $8·25@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6·37½.

The Wheat market is less active, and 2@3c. ₩ bush. lower. Sales of 7000 bushels new red at $1·60@1·70, the latter rate for choice, and 5000 bushels Western do. on secret terms. Rye is held at $1·25 ₩ bushel for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of yellow at $1·17@1·18, and Western mixed at $1·15@1·17. Oats are in better demand. Sales of 9000 bushels Western at 72@73c.; 17,000 bushes do., for shipment, on private terms, and new Southern and Pennsylvania at 62@64c.

Whisky has advanced; 75 barrels Western sold at $1·18, duty paid.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The problem most difficult of solution by foreigners at the close of our great war was the disposition that was to be made of 1,200,000 men then under arms. Reasoning from their own precedents, the instruments by which success was achieved, in being turned loose upon society, threatened to neutralize all the advantages gained. In the disbanded armies they saw a most dangerous element to peace and order, and speculated long and earnestly, and with conclusions by no means flattering to ourselves, as to the result.

The war ended by a grand *coup de main*. Hardly a day interposed between the most formidable show of resistance and none at all. The insurgent forces disappeared as by magic. Our own, disbanded with almost equal promptness, returned to the places, the industries from which they had been drawn. The normal condition of things was almost instantly restored; and the only evidences remaining of the mighty struggle were the memories of great achievements, and the vast political and social revolutions it wrought.

We have long ago converted the distrust of the foreigner to confidence and admiration. The only thing that nations respect in each other is *force*. History has no example comparable with that put forth by ourselves. Yet this display, which has advanced us to the front rank of great States, does us small credit, and is a feeble illustration of our true character, compared with our achievements since the war. The work of destruction is always easy; that of restoration is the difficult one. It is here the real genius of our people lies. At no former period have they made such strides as within the past four years. At no period have they spread themselves so rapidly over the continent, reclaiming its vast wastes and planting them with communities possessing every method and appliance which science and skill have contrived for the abridgment and utilization of labor. No sooner was the war ended than the whole force and capital of the nation were turned to repair the destruction that had been made. All wars, domestic ones particularly, at once overshadow all the ordinary operations of society. They draw the able-bodied from labor, and put the burden of sustaining them, as well as of supplying them with the instruments of destruction, upon the feeble and weak. Everything is sacrificed to what is esteemed the supreme necessity. Production in a great measure ceasing, society is forced to subsist upon the accumulations of the past; and if the war be of long continuance, fabulous prices, either from a real or apprehended necessity, come to be demanded for all the necessities of life.

Such was our condition at the close of the Rebellion. Consumption had far outrun production; and as the surplus produced for any one year exceeds, by an insignificant fraction only, the annual expenditure or consumption, years of the most unremitting toil were required to restore the waste that had been suffered. It was not till the harvest of 1868 that production fairly overtook consumption, and the great reservoirs from which the nation draws its supplies of food filled to overflowing. Prices for the first time since the war began to show a marked and permanent decline, which bids fair to continue till they reach quotations which prevailed for long and prosperous periods previous to it.

The rapid distribution of our surplus population over agricultural districts for the past five years, and the consequent cheapening of all articles of food, is one of the most interesting subjects that can attract attention. In such districts labor is always well employed. In crowded communities a very considerable proportion of the whole population is always unemployed. To give the opportunity to labor, therefore, is to create labor. England is all the richer for the countless millions she has sent forth to other lands. Useless till they emigrated, they are the great consumers of the products of those they left behind. In social economy the great problems are distribution and consumption (of manufactured articles), not production, which far outruns the capacity to consume.

Within the past four years the population of the nine Northwestern States, from which we draw our supplies of food, has increased at the rate of 500,000 annually. To show the rate of the increase from 1864 to 1868, we have prepared a tabular statement of the number of votes cast in each State at the Presidential elections in three years, and have estimated the population to be fivefold greater than such vote. One to five may be regarded as the average ratio of votes to population in the agricultural States in general and excited elections:—

	1864.		1868.	
	Vote.	*Population.*	*Vote.*	*Population.*
Ohio	470,722	2,353,610	518,928	2,594,140
Indiana	280,655	1,403,275	343,537	1,717,685
Illinois	348,136	1,740,686	449,346	2,246,730
Michigan	166,125	830,625	225,619	1,128,095
Wisconsin	152,342	746,710	193,568	967,840
Minnesota	42,735	213,675	71,614	358,070
Iowa	129,671	648,355	194,439	972,195
Kansas	20,152	100,660	45,029	225,145
Nebraska	no vote.	.....	14,128	70,640
Total	1,607,518	8,037,590	2,056,108	10,280,540

The increased vote, in the period of four years, was 448,590; the increase of population, 2,292,950. In 1868 there were nearly half a million of able-bodied men at work in those States more than in 1864. Their productive capacity, from the increased facilities for transportation, in more skilfully directed labor, and in the more extensive use of labor-saving implements, has probably increased in twofold ratio to that of their numbers.

There are still more striking illustrations of the rapid progress of the new States in material prosperity and wealth. There were opened within those named, within the past four years, 5000 miles of railroads. These roads transport annually 2000 tons of freight to each mile of line, or 10,000,000 tons in the aggregate. The greater portion of this tonnage consists of the products of the soil—food—and is a most satisfactory evidence of the vastly augmented supply. The increase of tonnage of the roads in operation in these States previous to 1864 will equal the total of the new lines. The aggregate increase of all since 1864 cannot be less than 15,000,000 tons, having an aggregate value of $2,000,000.

It is usually estimated that a farmer living within fifteen miles of a line of railroad can avail himself of it in sending his crops to market. Every 1000 miles of line constructed, consequently, opens up 30,000 square miles of new territory—an area equal to a good sized State. But during the present year fully 5000 miles of new line will be constructed, opening up 150,000 square miles, the greater portion of which was last year wholly beyond the reach of commerce and of markets. The addition to the wealth of the country which is due to such an increase of the means of transportation can hardly be estimated. In the meantime, the increase of our population, which follows fast in the train of the new works, is at the rate of 1,250,000, all of whom become efficient co-operators in a common cause.

Such an increase of population and wealth secures to us advantages possessed by no other nation. If trade or manufactures be overdone or slack, the passage of a single year brings 1,250,000 additional consumers. With a slight pause in our industries consumption overtakes production. Each day 4000 additional persons share in the burdens of taxation. What is tolerable to-day becomes less onerous to-morrow, and with the certainty of their steady reduction and of a full release from them at no distant day.

PUZZLED PROVINCIALS.

From the N. Y. World.

Provincial papers—and by provincial papers we mean papers published in Philadelphia, Chicago, Hartford, Saugerties, Podunk, and other small places—which content themselves with, and confine themselves to, the daily or weekly chronicling of local occurrences, varied with an occasional "sensation," such as that Deacon Dewberry has "laid" an extraordinarily large egg on the editor's table, utterly fail to comprehend how a great metropolitan journal like the *World* can record every day not only all the doings worth noting in New York, but lay before its readers everything of importance from all quarters of the globe. Still accustomed to pretty much the same method of news-gathering that obtained twenty years ago, these country journals cannot conceive how the *World*, by means of steam, the telegraph, special correspondents, and wide-awake reporters, manages every twenty-four hours to collect, sift, and present all the news in the world worth knowing from day to day. What used to be considered extraordinary enterprise is now merely necessary routine. The readers of the *World* demand the whole world's news every morning, and the supply is always equal to the demand.

But this mere doing of the day's duty absolutely dazes some of the provincial editors. Here comes the Hartford *Post*, for instance, with an editorial showing that the writer is utterly dumbfounded by the amount of news and matter presented in a single issue of the *World*. Spreading the sheet before him, he finds it, indeed,

"— a map of busy life,
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns"—

and, recovering from his first bewilderment, he attempts to epitomize the contents. He discovers in one day's doings, as recorded by the *World*, that "the Senate is a nuisance and deserves to be abolished;" that there is a difference, worth noting, between the stroke of the Harvard and Yale oarsmen; that the movements of Grant and Sherman at Long Branch are minutely reported; what is going on in the Ohio campaign; "then to England and France, only to come bounding back on to the Pacific coast;" how soda water is made, supplied, and sold in New York; "it snatches up the English grammar and revises it, showing us how to make new words;" it "reforms fashions;" it "rattles plastering down on the head of Fisk, junior;" and it does all these things, and many more, with the same vigor with which, "a few months ago, it entered the tea chests and sugar barrels of every grocery man, and the rusel-oil bottles of every barkeeper." This maze and multiplicity of matter in a simple issue prompts the Hartford *Post* to exclaim that "the most mysterious and wonderful newspaper extant is the New York *World*."

In the same mail with the Hartford *Post*, comes another puzzled, almost petrified, provincial—the Houston (Texas) *Times*—which is also overwhelmed at the greatness, goodness, energy, and enterprise of the *World*. Extremes meet, and the near-by East and the remote Southwest seem to have come simultaneously to the conclusion that the *World* is not only the leading paper in New York, but, as the Hartford *Post* phrases it, the "most wonderful newspaper extant." But if the Hartford editor was dazed, the Houston journalist is almost swamped in surf and breakers of surprise, and when he catches breath he talks in this wise:—

"The *World* is our favorite. It is the organ of the live, progressive Democracy of the United States, in contradistinction to the defunct Democracy. The *World*'s history is a short one, but it has an immense one before it. It is about eight years old, but in that time it has grown into a powerful position. It is going to become the most influential organ in the United States; that is to say, in the world. It is the ablest, sauciest, smartest, wisest paper in the United States. The most splendid editorial-writing in America is to be found in its columns. The *World* is very often kicking against party traces, and suggesting something new and startling. Thus it often brings down upon itself storms of attack from other organs of the party; but who can say, after all, that the *World* has ever proposed anything which it would not have proved best to do? We have watched its course closely, and this question forces itself upon us strongly. The *World* is very ambitious, and it knows how to achieve its ambition. It will achieve it."

Thus do two papers at two extremities of the country unite in declaring the superiority of the *World* over all other metropolitan journals, and this verdict may be taken as the opinion of the entire sensible "betweenity." One word as to the Houston *Times*' conundrum:—"Who can say, after all, that the *World* has ever proposed anything which it would not have proved best to do?" Well, the *World* proposes to continue to publish the best *news*-paper extant, and also proposes to print as many copies every morning as may be demanded by those who wish and may expect to find in the *World* the news of the world. For our readers, as well as for ourselves, this will prove in the future as in the past, as the Houston *Times* puts it, "the best thing to be done."

"THE ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

From the St. Louis Republican (Democratic).

Nobody will deny "that there has been an attempt made to divide the Republicon party," as President Grant expressed himself in his interview with General Tarbell, and a very successful attempt too. It can be traced through the columns of a great number of Republican newspapers, and the return of many schismatic Republicans to the old proscriptive radical church is certainly a proof of the existence of this attempt. But they returned only when they observed that others than themselves had profited by the split; for, if sticking together would secure to them forever "the fruits of their victories," they would continue through all eternity to disfranchise their fellow-citizens and treat them as if they were helots.

This attempt which is now so much deplored by the President was inaugurated by himself on the very day when he asked Congress for additional legislation in regard to the reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. Being himself opposed to disfranchisement, he wished Congress to legislate so as to have these States adopt their own constitutions, but reject the disfranchising clauses if they chose, and thus return to their allegiance to the Union with their populations not disgraced by political death or inferiority. What has happened since was the natural consequence of this new policy. It was favored by a large number of Republicans everywhere, and in the three States which were yet to be reconstructed candidates for the Governorship were to be nominated by both wings of the Republican party who represented both sides of the question at issue between Republicans. But whilst the question among the Republicans more and more assumed the character of a mere family quarrel, the citizens of Virginia took the thing up in good earnest, and, using the opportunity so generously offered to them, freed themselves of their oppressors together with the proposed oppressive restrictions. This is the simple history of the "attempts to divide the radical party." It was evidently intended by the President himself, and he and some of his most devoted friends based the whole glory of his administration upon this split and upon the subsequent establishment and predominance of a conservative Republican party. When he was nearer to success than he probably knew himself, some radical partisan bullies in his own Cabinet frightened him, and now he disowns what he himself originally inaugurated. There is not the least doubt that the watchword of "General Grant's conciliatory policy" was given to all the managers and fabricators of the radical public opinion. Not only did we discover the signs of this in the whole radical press of the Union, but the same conciliatory views were also communicated by regular radical correspondents to foreign newspapers. We will translate an extract from a letter written to the *Gazette*, of Cologne, by its regular correspondent, which bears on its face the injunction of preparing the way in Germany, which so far was only accessible to ultra radical views on American politics, for the new conservative policy of the present administration. The radical letter-writer says:—

"The election in Virginia is over, and it has resulted in large majorities for the so-called conservatives. G. C. Walker, a merchant, born in the State of New York, was elected by forty thousand majority against Wells, the candidate of the radicals, and the conservatives will have a majority of from forty to fifty in the Assembly, and the Constitution, exclusive of the disfranchising clauses, was adopted by a majority of upwards of 60,000. This is an immense and important triumph of the conciliatory policy of the present administration."

And then the correspondent goes on denouncing the carpet-baggers as a band of adventurers and reckless office hunters; congratulating Virginia upon being delivered from them and predicting the return of the Old Dominion to its former glory and rank among the States of the Union.

Every word of this panegyric of the present administration, and the effect of its policy in Virginia—undeniably true as it was for a short while, still very creditable to the President also—is now disowned by him; and what was called a triumph of his conciliatory policy is now treated as an attempt to split the Republican party, and as an attempt which its originator himself denounces and deprecates.

It required fully eighteen years to show the impossibility of establishing a so-called just medium between right and wrong in France. The common sense of General Lafayette, as early as 1830, discovered that "between two times two are four and two times two are five" there could be no just medium, but that everything between the two must constantly be wrong. France had either to be ruled despotically, or in accordance with a liberal constitution; and, whilst he was for liberty, Louis Philippe expected to rule the French with a whip in his hand and the Jacobin bonnet on his head. It is exactly the same thing in regard to a conciliatory policy here. If it is really intended to reconcile, the administration must do right throughout, and not talk conciliation and act disfranchisement, and thereby please nobody. A reconciliation, by which it meant that Southern men should elect Northern carpet-baggers, or send to the United States Senate politicians who would trample the rights of those who elected them in the dust, is no reconciliation at all. It is a phantom created in the imagination of perhaps a well-meaning man, but evidently not of a man of clear understanding.

REVIVAL OF COPPERHEADISM.

From the St. Louis Democrat (Republican).

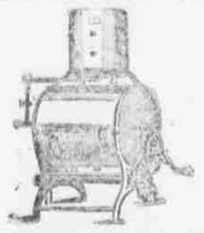
The nomination of Pendleton by the Democratic State Committee of Ohio was a shrewd strategic operation. Not so much because Mr. Pendleton is their strongest candidate, though that may be true, but because by any other course the committee would have been forced to called together a convention composed largely of men hostile to Pendleton, and determined to damage his chances for future preferment. The fact is, these Ohio Democrats still imagine that their party is alive, and that the main question is, who shall be run for President in 1872. With a thimblefull of brains they would see that the first thing to be done must be to create such a party and give it such strength that a nomination in 1872 may possibly be worth something. The old Democracy on its present obsolete platform cannot nominate anybody with reasonable hope of success. Its only chance is to get rid of the men and the ideas which have so long crushed it into the dust. Rather more conspicuously than most Democratic politicians, Mr. Pendleton represents day before yesterday—the very ideas and methods which have made Democracy odious and powerless. The nomination of such a man, on a new and progressive platform, would have been ridiculous, certainly, and it would have severely taxed the credulity of men to believe in the sincerity of such a conversion. But still it would have been some improvement. With some little excuse, the party might have claimed that it had abandoned dead issues, and addressed itself to the living questions of the future. But the nomination of Pendleton on a regular, old-style, Copperhead, anti-negro, anti-bonds platform, such as the convention fitted up to balance the nomination of Rosecrans, and make it more palatable to Copperhead tastes, is as complete a defeat of the progressive elements in the party as can be imagined. Under Rosecrans, they could have claimed that the platform meant nothing, and pointed for the true interpretation of the purpose of the party to the General's brass buttons and shoulder-straps. But with a Copperhead platform and a Copperhead candidate, there is no room for deception. It is the old party, not even disguised in a clean shirt.

We are told that the anti-Pendleton men were in a majority in the convention; that they had a compact with those New York schemers who snuffed out "Gentleman George" at the national convention, and that the plan was to kill off Pendleton in Ohio, so that he should never come up again as Presidential candidate, by moving the party forward to Rosecrans. The very nomination of such a man, the schemers reasoned, would be so emphatic a repudiation of Copperheadism that Pendleton would be permanently extinguished. Brick Pomeroy and sundry others of the "red hot" variety so regarded it, and denounced the nomination as a betrayal of the party.

When Rosecrans came to their relief by declining—and it would take very little to make us believe that the Pendleton clique worked tooth and nail to force him to decline—the State Committee had the power in its hands. It could either select a candidate, or recall the convention. But the convention was hostile to Pendleton. The committee was controlled by his friends. Hence, the committee proceeded to nominate him, and he, realizing how great a mistake he had made in suffering the convention to put some other man over his head as the choice of the Ohio Democrats, accepted. Very likely he will be whipped, but he still clings to the party and holds his place as its leader. Better whipped with a party than ignored without one. So Pendleton throws himself into the breach, for it is his last chance to keep himself above the surface. The tide is swiftly overwhelming all the old Copperheads, and to escape drowning he catches at any chip.

The Republicans ought to defeat him, and if they work with vigor will do so. We cannot believe that the people of Ohio will suffer this insolent revival of that Copperheadism which they have repeatedly crushed down. To permit it to prevail now, with the old leader and the old platform, would be to acknowledge that it was right and that those who stood by the flag during the war were wrong. But by giving the Democrats another severe whipping, it may be possible to teach them that they have no chance for the future but in adopting new men and new ideas.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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$1,139,300 Par.	Market value, $1,139,325 25
Cost, $1,099,654 25.	
Real Estate	30,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made	322,480 95
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3,350. Estimated value	1,813 00
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L

MAX MULLER'S "RIG-VEDA."

Max Muller's long-expected translation of the sacred hymns of the Brahmins has at length been published in London by Trubner & Co. The *Saturday Review* gives the following notice of the work:—

The popular expositor of the Science of Language here returns to his first field, that in which his earliest honors were gained, and in which also he laid the foundations of that general knowledge of the structure and connection of languages for which he is now famous.

The hymns of the "Rig-Veda," if not the oldest, are certainly among the oldest, writings known to mankind. The era of their production cannot be settled, and it is probable, nay, almost certain, that their composition was the work of long periods, perhaps even of many centuries. Thus much at least is known of their antiquity, that five or six centuries before the Christian era their language and their grammar had become so obsolete that critical treatises, known by the title of *pratisakhyas*, were required to explain and illustrate their construction and signification. They thus go back to, or may even precede, the very dawn of history, and so they present to us some of the earliest outpourings of the human mind. Since the period of the *pratisakhyas* their contents have been guarded with the most scrupulous care, and "the text of the Veda is better authenticated and supported by a more perfect *apparatus criticus* than the text of any Greek or Latin author." The importance, then, of these productions, as illustrating the early history of man, the development of thought, and the formation and affinity of languages, cannot be overrated.

But what are the Vedas, and the Rig-Veda in particular? The ordinary answer is, "The sacred books of the Brahmins," and this is true; but how much does it cover? The Vedas are four in number, but the Rig is the great original, the fountain from which the contents of the others have been drawn and moulded into different forms for liturgical and sacrificial purposes. The Vedas, then, are the sacred books of the Brahmins; but it must not therefore be concluded they are the Scriptures of the Hindoos, their laws and authorities in matters of religion. So distant is the period when these hymns were composed, so manifold have been the changes which have come over Hindoo thought and feeling, that though some faint traces may be found in them of institutions which now exist, and of ceremonies still observed, the Hindoo religion of the present time contains but very little that can be referred to those writings which are confessedly its basis. It is not difficult to trace the progress of this divergence, through a succession of different schools of thought, and through various classes of writings. From age to age the differences have grown wider and wider, until at length it has come to this pass, that the great objects of Hindu worship are deities unknown to the Vedas; and although verses from these ancient books are still used at sacrifices and in ceremonies, they are recited by priests who have learned them orally, or from ritualistic manuals, but who have no real understanding of their language and meaning, and no knowledge of the books from which they are derived. Some few learned Brahmins are to be found, here and there, who have made the Vedas their study, and have acquired a more or less extensive knowledge of their language and import; but they are few and far between, bearing perhaps a not much greater proportion to the whole than Sanskrit scholars do to the educated classes of England.

These facts lead us up to the otherwise startling statement that the Vedas are now more generally and far better understood in Europe than they are in India. A brief consideration of the circumstances by which this result has been achieved will sufficiently account for it. When a knowledge of the Sanskrit language, and of the vast literary treasures which it contains, first broke upon the mind of Europe towards the close of the last century, great were the expectations excited, and active were the efforts made to obtain copies of the Vedas—those books which inquiring philosophers hoped would unveil many of the mysteries of religion, and prove the futility of much that was commonly believed But they were not easily obtained the few Brahmins who had a knowledge of them had also a reverence for them, a reverence which was only exceeded by the awe of those who, being ignorant of their contents, looked upon them with superstitious fear, and dreaded the imprecations passed upon the man who should disclose them. Some time thus elapsed before copies were obtained, and such was the mystery attaching to them that one of the Jesuit missionaries in India endeavored to improve the opportunity, and pave the way for Christianity, by forging a Sanskrit work to which he gave the name of the second or Yajur-Veda; and which, being translated into French, under the title *L'Ezour Vedam*, deceived Voltaire. Colebrooke, a Company's civilian, one of the earliest but one of the most profound Sanskrit scholars that Europe has produced, first gave an insight into their nature by an essay which he published in the *Asiatic Researches*. In 1838 Rosen published the text, with a translation of the first of the eight books of the Rig-Veda, and a few years afterwards the Court of Directors undertook the publication of the whole text of the Rig, together with the commentary of Sayana, its greatest native exponent. The preparation of this work was entrusted to Dr. Max Muller, and in 1849 he brought out the first portion, a portly quarto volume; three others have followed, and two more remain to be published. Ample materials have thus been supplied for the study of this important work, and it may be fairly said that knowledge has advanced as rapidly as the materials for study has been supplied.

Soon after the first volume of the text was published the late Professor Wilson undertook the work of translation, and in 1850 his first volume appeared. At the time of his death three volumes had been published, and a fourth has since been brought out, edited by Professor Cowell, of Cambridge. A translation of a large portion of the Rig is thus before the world, and besides the earlier translation of Rosen there is a French translation of a portion by Langlois, and a German one by Benfey, all independent of each other. It may, therefore, be asked, what need there is yet of another version? The question is one which it is not difficult to answer. Professor Wilson's knowledge had been acquired in India by study with Pundits, and he had in consequence a greater respect for native commentators than is felt among the scholars of Europe.

He took for his guide the Indian Eustathius, Sayana, and his translation gives the interpretation put upon the text by that commentator. Who, then, was this scholar, and what is his authority? Sayana was a scholar of great repute who lived in the south of India in the fourteenth century. He was thus quite a modern writer, very far removed from the age in which the Vedas were compiled, and thoroughly imbued with the principles and feelings of modern Hinduism. Professor Wilson held that Sayana "undoubtedly had a knowledge of his text far beyond the pretensions of any European scholar, and must have been in possession, either through his own learning or that of his assistants, of all the interpretations which had been perpetuated by traditional teaching from the earliest times." Whatever may be the weight attached to these opinions—and that there is some weight in them will be readily admitted—still it was impossible that Sayana, or any other man, in his position, could have approached the study of these volumes free from all feeling and prejudice in respect of the religion in which he had been bred, and of which these writings were held to be the origin. That institutions of a later date did warp his judgment we shall presently have occasion to show. Professor Muller admits that "Sayana's commentary was a *sine qua non* for a scholar-like study of the Rig-Veda," in which opinion he is far more favorable to the scholiast than some other European critics; but he goes on to say that "Sayana in many cases teaches us how the Veda ought not to be, rather than how it ought to be, understood." The bias with which Sayana approached his text will be sufficiently indicated by one example. In the Vedas mention is made of five sorts or classes of men, and the commentator unhesitatingly understands this as referring to the four great castes of Hindus, and a fifth comprising the barbarians. The germ of the great institution of caste may lurk in this allusion to the various "sorts of men," but nothing is to be found in the hymns which distinctly indicates the existence of a recognized division of castes.

The author of the present volume sums up the merits of former translations very shortly in the following words:—

"That of Sayana (Wilson's) represents the tradition of India; that of Langlois is the ingenious but thoroughly uncritical guess-work of a man of taste; that of Benfey is the rendering of a scholar, who has carefully worked out the history of some words, but who assigns to other words either the traditional meaning recorded by Sayana, or a conjectural meaning which, however, would not always stand the test of an intercomparison of all passages in which these words occur."

He then goes on:—

"It may sound self-contradictory, if, after confessing the help which I have derived from these translations, I venture to call my own the first translation of the Rig-Veda. The word translation, however, has many meanings. I mean by translation not a mere rendering of the hymns of the Rig-Veda into English, French, or German, but a full account of the reasons which justify the translator in assigning such a power to such a word, and such a meaning to such a sentence. I mean by translation a real deciphering * * * a *traduction raisonnee*, if such an expression may be used. Without such a process, without a running commentary, a mere translation of the hymns for the Brahmins will never lead to any solid results."

The hymns of which the Rig-Veda consist are generally short, and are addressed to the great powers of nature—to Indra, the god of the firmament, to Fire, the Sun, the Moon; and, as regards the latter, they are more especially devoted to the praise of the *Soma*, or moon-plant, the juice of which plays a prominent part in many of the Vedic hymns. This juice was probably fermented and formed into an exhilarating or intoxicating beverage which was held in very high esteem. The total number of hymns in the Rig-Veda is about 1020. Their composition was without doubt the work of many men, and of long periods of time. They bear evident marks of having been handed down by tradition, and, although they were collected and arranged in their present form long before our era, some centuries must have passed before they were brought together by the sage who, from his performance of this work, is called *Vyasa*, the compiler. The language of the hymns, besides being archaic, is very involved and elliptical, abounding with epithets of which it is difficult to see the force, and with metaphors and comparisons which are by no means obvious. It "teems with words which require a justification." The hymns consequently demand, as Mr. Muller observes, a similar treatment to that bestowed upon the interpretation of ancient inscriptions—a careful collection of all grammatical forms, and a thorough comparison of all passages in which the same word occurs. The metre of the hymns is a very important guide to the correct reading of the text, but this presents so many apparent anomalies, that several critics have endeavored to explain its rules, and Mr. Muller devotes many pages of his preface to set forth and illustrate his own opinions on the matter.

After working for more than twenty years on the publication of the text, Mr. Mulle now endeavors to reap a little of the fruit of his labors, and presents the world with a translation of certain portions of the Vedic hymns. This, his first volume, consists of a part of the hymns addressed to the *Maruts*, or Storm-gods. He brings to the work a full acquaintance with the traditional interpretation of Indian scholars, a mastery of comparative grammar, a mind alive to all points of resemblance in mythology, and an industry which has no doubt performed that laborious work of inter-comparison of which we have spoken above. But for all this he says, with the modest diffidence of a true scholar, "my work is a mere contribution towards a better understanding of the Vedic hymns, and though I may give in the main a right rendering of the sense of the Vedic poets, I feel convinced that on many points my translation is liable to correction, and will sooner or later be replaced by a more satisfactory one."

It is time, however, that we took some notice of the hymns upon which this vast labor has been expended, and endeavored to give some idea of their character and style. First, then, the reader must not expect to find in them much poetry of an agreeable or elevated character, anything that for a moment can bear comparison with the Psalms. As mere literary productions, apart from their archaic value, we doubt if any man could be found to read them. Snatches of poetry may here and there be found; a grand and elevated tone mixed with the most familiar and, to modern taste, most ignoble and unsuitable allusions. The mere reading of some of them conveys the impression that they are not fully understood, and sets the mind inquiring as to the meaning which may lie concealed in them. The following hymn, addressed to Agni, the God of Fire, and the Marutus, or the Storm-gods, is one of the most readable in the present volume:—

"1. Thou art called forth to this fair sacrifice for a draught of milk; with the maruts come hither, O Agni!

"2. No god indeed, no mortal, is beyond the might of thee, the mighty one; with the Maruts, etc. etc.

"3. They who know of the great sky, the Visve Devas without guile; with the Maruts, etc.

"4. The wild ones who sing their song, unconquerable by force; with the Maruts, etc.

"5. They who are brilliant, of awful shape, powerful, and devourers of foes; with the Maruts, etc.

"6. They who in heaven are enthroned as gods, in the light of the firmament; with the Maruts, etc.

"7. They who toss the clouds across the surging sea; with the Maruts come hither, etc.

"8. They who shoot with their darts across the sea with might; with the Maruts, etc.

"9. I pour out to thee for the early draught sweet juice of Soma; with the Moruts, etc."

Among the notes appended to this hymn are the following:—

"Verse 7. That *parvata* (mountain) is used in the sense of cloud, without any further explanation, is clear from many passages, as 'Thou, Indra, hast cut this great broad cloud to pieces with Thy lightning. We actually find two similies mixed up together, such as 'the udder of the cloud.' In the Edda too the rocks, said to have been fashioned out of Ymir's bones, are supposed to be intended for clouds. In Old Norse *klakkr* means both cloud and rock; nay, the English word *cloud* itself has been identified with the Anglo-Saxon *clud*, rock."

To this it may be added that the mountains in the sky is an image familiar to most people.

On the same verse there is another and more interesting note:—

"Whether the surging of the sea is to be taken for the sea or for the air depends on the view which we take of the earliest cosmography of the Vedic Rishis. Sayana explains, 'They who make the clouds go and stir the watery sea.' Wilson remarks that the influence of the winds upon the sea, alluded to in this and the following verse, indicates more familiarity with the ocean than we should have expected from the traditional inland position of the early Hindus, and it has therefore been supposed that, even in passages like our own, *samudra* was meant for the sky, the waters above the firmament. But although there are passages in the Rig-Veda where *samudra* may be taken to mean welkin, this word shows, in by far the larger number of passages, the clear meaning of ocean. There is one famous passage which proves that the Vedic poets who were supposed to have known the upper courses only of the rivers of the Punjab, had followed the greatest and most sacred of their rivers, the *Sarasvati*, as far as the Indian ocean. It is well known that, as early as the composition of the laws of the *Manavas*, as possibly as early as the composition of the *Sutras* on which these metrical laws are based, the river *Sarasvati* had changed its course, and the place where that river disappeared underground was called *Vinasana*, the loss. . . . It is very curious that while in the later Sanskrit literature the disappearance of the *Sarasvati* in the desert is a fact familiar to every writer, no mention of it should occur during the whole of the Vedic period, and it is still more curious that in one of the hymns of the Rig-Veda we should have a distinct statement that the *Sarasvati* fell into the sea:—'Alone among all rivers *Sarasvati* listened, *she who goes pure from the mountains as far as the sea.*' Here we see *Samudra* used clearly in the sense of the sea, the Indian sea, and we have at the same time a new indication of the distance which separates the Vedic age from that of the later Sanskrit literature. Though it may not be possible to determine by geological evidence the time of the changes which modified the southern area of the Punjab, and caused the *Sarasvati* to disappear in the desert, still the fact remains that the loss of the *Sarasvati* is later than the Vedic age, and that at that time the waters of the *Sarasvati* reached the sea. * * * I believe it can be proved that in the Vedic age the *Sarasvati* was a river as large as the Sutlej, that it was the last of the rivers of the Punjab, and therefore the iron gate, or the real frontier against the rest of India. At present the *Sarasvati* is so small a river that the epithets applied to the *Sarasvati* in the Veda have become quite inapplicable to it. The Vedic *Rishis*, though acquainted with numerous rivers, including the Indus and Ganges, call the *Sarasvati* the mother of rivers, and in the verse above quoted we have, as far as I can judge, conclusive evidence that the old *Sarasvati* reaches in its course the Indian Sea, either by itself, or united with the Indus."

It would be premature at present to pronounce any opinion on the success of this translation. That honest, sagacious, and persevering labor has been bestowed upon the interpretation of these ancient hymns every candid reader will cheerfully acknowledge; that many obstacles have been swept away, many difficulties overcome, is plainly apparent. No one, however, can be more fully impressed with the belief that much yet remains to be done than the author appears to be. His closing words deserve to be quoted:

"I know I shall seem to some to have been too timid in retaining whatever can possibly be retained in the traditional text of these ancient hymns, while others will look upon the emendations which I have suggested as unpardonable temerity. Let everything be weighed in the just scales of argument. Those who argue for victory and not for truth can have no hearing in our court. There is too much serious work to be done to allow time for wrangling or abuse. Any dictionary will supply strong words to those who condescend to such warfare, but strong arguments require honest labor, sound judgment, and, above all, a genuine love of truth."

The system of spelling Sanskrit words which the author has followed in this volume is one that has been agreed upon by some learned Orientalists; but it is much to be doubted whether the poverty of the German alphabet justifies the substitution of *g* and *k* (italic) for j and ch in an English work, or whether Englishmen will ever be reconciled to writing Raga for Raja, and Pankа for Pancha.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869.

THE WOMAN QUESTION IN THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Miss Susan B. Anthony made her appearance yesterday as the disturbing element in the National Labor Congress, and the Congress, after hovering undecided for a time between gallantry and a desire not to be overwhelmed by the invincible champion of woman's rights, took the only course they could with safety to themselves, and excluded the lady from participation in their deliberations. Miss Anthony, however, is not a woman to be repressed in such a summary manner as this, even by so highly intellectual a body as the Labor Congress, and she consequently made a speech, two or three of them in fact, in which, if she did not get the better of her opponents, she at least managed to have the last word. Miss Anthony presented herself at this Congress as the representative of the Working Women's Association of New York, but the Committee on Credentials, after mature deliberation, rejected her on the ground that her papers were not made out in proper form, and that the association she proposed to represent was not a labor organization, but in reality because they did not care about the pleasure of her company.

Miss Anthony in her two or three speeches explained her position at length, and if the matter stands exactly as she stated it, it is difficult to see why her association was not entitled to representation and a hearing as well as the other labor organizations of the country. The question of finding means for women to earn their living in a respectable and profitable manner is one of the most important of the day, and it has a bearing upon the good of society which demands for it the consideration of all thoughtful men. The trouble, however, is that Miss Anthony and her co-laborers in the woman's rights movement have entirely too many irons in the fire. Women's work and wages is even less than a secondary consideration, and neither in this nor in a good many other things that they talk about do they appear to know what they really do want or what the actual necessities of women are.

One of the delegates yesterday, in protesting against Miss Anthony's admission to the deliberations of the Congress, contended that the Working Women's Association of New York, which she professed to represent, was an organization of male and female agitators for the advocacy of female suffrage, and that it was not in reality a labor organization. There is a good deal more truth than poetry in this, for Miss Anthony, Mrs. Cady Stanton, and the other masculine women who thrust themselves forward on every conceivable opportunity, affect to believe that if women had the right of voting, wearing breeches, and aping the manners, good and bad, of the masculine portion of creation generally, plenty of work and remunerative wages would follow as natural consequences. Female suffrage is and has been the main plank in the woman's rights platform, and it is lugged in on all occasions, in season and out of season, notwithstanding the fact that it has practically been repudiated by nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand women in the country.

That the right to vote would increase woman's wages is a notion as crude and illogical as any of the absurdities advanced by some of the male participants in this congress, and this is saying a good deal for its worthlessness as a practical question; and it is a very good thing that Miss Anthony was not admitted to the deliberations yesterday, as there will be enough nonsense perpetrated by the band of political economists at the Assembly Buildings without speeches from her every five or ten minutes.

The determination on the part of its advocates to have notoriety at all hazards has been the bane of the woman's rights movement, and the really important questions connected with it have been set aside or brought into discredit, in order that a set of noisy agitators, whose ideas are frequently as nasty as they are crude, may keep themselves before the public. It is such as these that have forced the earnest women who deplore the disabilities of their sex to refrain from having any connection whatever with the clique of sharp-tongued viragos who mix up women's rights, free love, suffrage, labor, breeches, wages, Republicanism, Democracy, temperance, socialism, and other questions, into a hodge-podge that respectable people stand back from aghast.

As for the Labor Congress, it has apparently as much as it can attend to with the knotty questions that have been and will be brought before it for discussion and decision, without having an additional complication to deal with in the shape of woman's rights; and the rejection of Miss Anthony's credentials is the less to be regretted, as it will give the *Revolution* a topic to vituperate upon for many weeks to come, and we may rest assured that it will receive full justice at the hands of the editress of that sheet.

THE TWO NAPOLEONS.

Sunday was the centennial anniversary of the birth of the great Napoleon. The event was celebrated in France with appropriate festivities, and by an act of amnesty on the part of the Emperor towards all press and political offenders, prisoners convicted of evasion of taxes, deserters from the army and navy, and sailors who had abandoned their ships.

The first Napoleon was the wonderful but legitimate product of the French revolution. Of all the men who figured during that terrible period, he was the only one who appeared to have a right understanding of the situation, or the ability to grapple with the shifting events and ideas of the day and mould them to his purpose. The elevation to the Imperial throne of this plebeian, who did not possess the merit even of being a Frenchman, excited the awe and wonderment of the other powers of Europe no less than their hatred and rage. He completely upset the old notion of the divine right of kings, and while wielding his sceptre with despotic rigor, he made a boast that his right to the throne was obtained from the people themselves. While treading them under foot with an iron heel, leading them in army after army to battle and slaughter, until finally he and his system were crushed together by the united forces of all Europe, he nevertheless obtained a hold upon the affections of the people such as no monarch has obtained before or since; and his sudden downfall was as remarkable as his elevation. His darling dream of bequeathing the throne of France to his son came to nothing; but that there was a vital principle in Napoleonism was shown by the revival of the empire under his nephew, the grandson of the discarded Josephine. There was a poetical justice in this occurrence which has not failed to elicit commendation from those who are no admirers of Napoleonism.

The first Napoleon was a man necessary for his period: he reduced order out of chaos, and with the intellect of a great statesman he not only rescued France from the ruins of the revolution, but by the encouragement he gave to science, art, manufactures, commerce, and all the devices that could promote the welfare and prosperity of the nation, he gave her a fresh start and a position as the first nation in Europe that she has continued to maintain until the present day. Napoleon was a strange compound of liberality and selfishness: he used his enormous power to promote the welfare of the people, and to make France great: but his leading thought, after all, was his own aggrandizement and the perpetuation of his dynasty.

The second empire is but a reflex of the first. It is founded on different principles and under different circumstances. The present Emperor obtained the throne by trick, intrigue, and violence, and he lacks that personal magnetism that attached so many to his uncle. The policy which was well adapted to the condition of France at the end of the last century will not suit the present time, and after nearly twenty years of endeavor to make the French people esteem the revived Napoleonic system a blessing, it has resulted in a practical failure. The present Emperor, it is true, has done much for France: but the conviction is deepening in men's minds that there can be but one Napoleon, and the son of Hortense is beginning to be the butt of the wits and satirists, whose hits at his weaknesses are hugely enjoyed by the people—a fact that proves conclusively how feeble his hold is upon their regards. When a man becomes ridiculous he is no longer either feared or admired. The first empire was a government of force, but then the times required a strong arm and a firm will. The second empire is also a government of force; but the times have changed, and the men of the present day ask why they should submit to be ruled like children; why the foremost nation of the world in science, art, manufactures, and all the evidences of the highest civilization, should be practically under the same system of government as the savage nomads of the Asiatic deserts? The Emperor has been slow to read the signs of the times, and such concessions as he has made have been forced from him by an unmistakable popular demand that he could not resist. These concessions seem to us like mere child's play, and so they must seem to intelligent Frenchmen. The celebration of the great Napoleon's one hundredth birthday by an amnesty to political offenders has the appearance of a bid for popularity among the ignorant peasantry who still worship the name of Napoleon, but it will probably make but little impression on the men for whose benefit it appears to be particularly designed. Such men as Victor Hugo and Rochefort are not to be propitiated thus, for they do not acknowledge having committed offense, and it is their enmity that the Emperor has most to fear. The indications are clearly that another great upheaval in France is imminent. Napoleonism, whatever its other merits may be, has not apparently that of stability, and the world now awaits anxiously to see what the next change will be.

The Pratt Case was brought to a summary termination yesterday afternoon by the discharge of the prisoner from the custody of the United States, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his detention. Although that model New York jurist, McCunn, had nothing whatever to do with his discharge, it is claimed by his friends that the result of the whole affair is a vindication of McCunn's course, and practically a victory for him. If this view of the case pleases the McCunn party, it would be cruel to contend that the reverse is the truth; but it is altogether probable that, if the United States Commissioner had concluded to remand Pratt to the custody of Marshal Barlow, the McCunn party would have been convinced that the victory was quite on the other side.

"A BIG JOB."

"We have a big job before us!" exclaimed Mr. C. H. Lucker, the President of the so-called National Labor Convention now being held in this city, in the course of his address yesterday afternoon. This "big job" is nothing less than the capture of Washington in 1872, "not with bullets, but with ballots." Mr. Lucker proposes to go about the "big job" in systematic fashion. Mixed up with a great deal of frothy nonsense and tortured rhetoric, we discover here and there a sentence that reveals the horrible schemes which Lucker has espoused. For one thing, he proposes to go into wholesale agrarianism as a means of overthrowing our present "villainous land system." Landlords have no business to collect tolls on the food, shelter, and clothing of smart fellows like Lucker, who could set the Delaware on fire if they should choose to do so, and who do not set the Delaware on fire simply because they have another "big job" on hand of far greater importance. Then there is "the present iniquitous money system," which Lucker proposes to upset while he is in the revolutionary business. He entertains as profound a regard for the Constitution as did the late Andy Johnson, and the present financial system, in addition to being so glaringly iniquitous, is not "consonant" with that wonderful document. Lucker proposes, moreover, to go into the legislative line, and "to restrict by law the gains of all distributors, both of men and goods," whereby he expects to overthrow another grand iniquity and establish "the principle that the trafficker is the servant of the producer, and not his master," or, in other words, that capital is the slave of labor, and that a rich man has no rights which a poor man is bound to respect.

But Lucker discovers one great impediment to the success of his projects, and that is the coming man, John Chinaman. This John Chinaman Lucker regards as the very quintessence and consummation of baseness—so base, in fact, that "in California, where he is known, all parties, by common consent, have, in their political platforms, condemned him as totally unworthy of being made a citizen of the United States." Lucker, of course, believes that a Chinaman is a brute; that his very existence is an offense against the Almighty; that he deserves to be knocked down and dragged out whenever he appears in the presence of a genuine man; and that only by knocking him down and dragging him out can the "big job" be consummated, and the faces of all the toilers in the land saved from the fresh grinding process which is otherwise so imminent. From all of which it would appear that Lucker is about as narrow-minded a specimen of humanity as has lately embraced an opportunity for holding himself up to the ridicule of the world.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Philadelphians may well rejoice over the showers which are falling to-day, and pray for their continuance. Never before was rain so essentially necessary to the health, comfort, welfare, and prosperity of the city. The main source of supply, the Fairmount works, is nearly exhausted, and nothing but rain, rain, rain, and plenty of it, will prevent a water famine productive of terrible inconvenience and fearful injury to manufacturing interests. It is not difficult to discern the root of the evil. It consists in the perilous reliance upon water-power exclusively at the Fairmount works. Entirely too much of the indispensable fluid that becomes precious in times of drought is consumed in the mechanical operations by which the reservoirs are filled. The turbine wheels use twelve gallons in forcing up one, and the breast-wheels forty gallons. It is folly to pretend that the Schuylkill does not contain plenty of water to supply Philadelphia properly and fully, even in times of the greatest scarcity. Nature has been bountiful, and we must blame only our own deficient mechanical agencies. Within the last few days the Schuylkill Navigation Company released from its dams 800,000,000 gallons of water. If all this was utilized, as it nearly all might be by the use of steam engines, it would furnish supplies for a month, but under the existing system more than 700,000,000 of the 800,000,000 gallons was necessary to force into the reservoirs a few days' supply. An expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars, followed by an annual outlay of a few thousand dollars to run the steam engines at times when the river is unusually low, would obviate the existing difficulty forever, and insure ample supplies in every emergency. The rain may help us out of the present trouble, but we trust that Councils and the Water Department will at the earliest possible moment adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of any similar dilemma.

EDUCATIONAL.

National Superintendents' Association—Its Organization and Work—Attending Members—Papers Theoretic and Papers Practical—A National Board of Education Favored.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 16, 1869.—The Ninth National Educational Convention opened its sessions for 1869 to-day in this city. Three distinct societies are combined in this organization—the National Superintendents' Association, the American Normal School Association, and the National Teachers' Association. The first of these met to-day, the second follows to-morrow, and the other will assemble on the three succeeding days.

The National Superintendents' Association was organized at Harrisburg in 1866 by the assembling of a few earnest superintendents who appreciated its necessity, and the benefits to be derived therefrom. In February, 1867, eleven State and thirty County Superintendents discussed the importance of a National Board of Education, and appointed a committee to recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress. The effort was successful. The Department of Education was organized, with a commissioner and clerks. But, subsequently, it is claimed that the department was fettered by unwise legislation and deprived of the ability of maintaining a live organization. The subsequent sessions were held in Indianapolis in August, 1867, and in Nashville in August, 1868.

The programme for the present session assigned a morning session for an arrangement of business details, but nothing was transacted beyond the registering of the names of the visitors. The Normal School, in which the day meetings are held, is well stocked with samples of school furniture] and books from various publishers, and shrewd canvassers improve the time by commending them to the school dignitaries in attendance.

The prominent members who have thus far arrived are as follows:—

President, J. W. Bulkley, Superintendent, Brooklyn, New York.

Secretary, L. Van Bokkelen, Maryland.

PRESENT MEMBERS.

Warren Johnson, State Supt. of Public Instruction, Maine.
S. S. Ashley, State Sup. of Pub. Instruction, N. C.
W. M. Colby, Supt. of Ed., Freedmen's Bureau, Arkansas.
M. H. Wygant, Supt. of First Judicial District, Arkansas.
Thomas Smith, State Supt. Pub. Instruction, Ark.
B. C. Hobbs, State Sup. Pub. Instruction, Indiana.
W. D. Henkle, State Supt. Public Instruction, Ohio.
J. P. Wickersham, State Supt. of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania.
Joseph White, Sec. Board of Education, Mass.
A. J. Phipps, Agent Board of Education, Mass.
B. G. Northrop, Sec. Board of Education, Conn.
Daniel Read, Sup. Public Instruction, Missouri.
E. A. Apgar State Supt., New Jersey.
W. R. White, State Supt., West Virginia.
Albert Marble, Supt., Worcester, Mass.
W. R. Creery, Supt., Baltimore, Md.
James Cruikshank, Supt., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. I. Rickoff, Supt., Cleveland, Ohio.
George R. Sears, Supt., Newark, N. J.
C. Shepherd, Supt., Trenton, N. J.
G. E. Hood, Supt., Lawrence, Mass.
E. A. Hubbard, Supt., Springfield, Mass.
M. W. Tewksbury, Supt., Fall River, Mass.
A. Armstrong, Supt., Council Bluffs, Mo.
M. H. Martin, Supt., Troy, N. Y.
A. Gilmore, Supt., Camden county, N. J.
W. W. Condit, Supt., Franklin, N. J.
D. L. Kiehle, Supt., Fillmore county, Minnesota.
S. Lockwood, Supt., Monmouth county, N. J.
M. Warren, Supt., Stockbridge, Mass.
B. F. Patterson, Supt., Pottsville, Pa.
H. F. Harrington, Supt., New Bedford, Mass.
W. E. Crosley, Supt., Lima, Ohio.
E. E. White, of Ohio, and a large number of members, former Superintendents of schools, State, county, and city.
Z. Richards, Superintendent of Public Schools, Washington, D. C.

The Afternoon Session

was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Richardson, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Trenton. J. W. Bulkley, New York, President, and L. Van Bokkelen, Maryland, remained in office from last session. By permission of the association, several papers not upon the regular programme were permitted to be presented, read, and discussed by various superintendents.

A paper from Rev. Charles Brooks, of Medford, Mass., was read by Professor Hart. The writer, as a septuagenarian and as a faithful advocate of popular education, urged that Congress should be memorialized to establish a national system of education.

As Napoleon III was about to establish a system similar to that proposed, he trusted the United States would awaken to the fact that in this country one million of children cannot read, write, or cipher, and would devise liberal plans for the removal of such a blemish. His labors to accomplish this had convinced him that Congress did not possess the power to establish a national system of education, and he trusted a constitutional amendment would soon remedy that deficiency.

A memorial from Dr. Edwin Leigh, of St. Louis, Mo., was read by the author, although several interruptions occurred on the ground that the article was not properly in order. He regretted that a large number of the scholars in the public schools did not remain long enough to receive the common elements of instruction. About one-half never reached the studies of the grammar department, while over one-third only enjoyed two years attendance, and read no further than the primer and the first reader. He commended the subject to the consideration of the meeting, and trusted that something would be done in the premises.

As neither of the papers presented any practical features or recommendations, they were quietly referred to a special committee.

The President addressed the assembly, congratulating his co-laborers on the auspicious circumstances of their session, and the general interest apparent in the objects of the association. They had met again to contribute to the common stock of knowledge, to compare notes, to relate experiences, to learn of the educational wants of the community, and to devise measures for supplying them. He commended to the attention of his associates the present anomalous position of the National Educational Bureau, that from its original independence had sunk to a mere dependency of the Interior Department. It was incumbent on them to declare their confidence therein and aid in its development, or to withhold their sympathy and support. "I speak as to wise men; judge ye!"

Dr. Daniel Read, President of State University, Mo., was glad that this subject had been brought to the association's attention, and he trusted the body would not adjourn without giving an expression of its desire to have a National Superintendent of Education, vested with fitting power for the performance of his invaluable duties. At present, Mr. Parton had not official power to demand a single statistical report from a State or Superintendent; all information desirable could only be sought in the modest form of a request. A vast amount of good had already been accomplished in spreading needed statistical matters before the teachers of the country; and he desired that the General Government should be prompted to better support that department.

On motion of Andrew J. Rickoff, of Cleveland, Ohio, the address of the President was referred to a special committee to be reported upon.

George F. Sears, of Newark, read an essay upon "Primary Education," containing suggestions well worthy of being acted upon. He believed that the very best talent should be placed at the source of a child's education, that the fountain-head of instruction might be pure and undefiled. But the salaries for such positions were so poor that superintendents could obtain only inexperienced apprentices or broken-down hacks. The former could do more good and less mischief in the higher departments, and would be the better fitted for little ones if they had had several years previous experience in teaching. He would advise that teachers of experience, and of successful experience, too, should alone be entrusted with the nurture of these tender children. Thus would be secured teachers who would tell a little child two or three times to do a thing, if necessary—teachers who would believe that a child of six years may be as forgetful and as peevish almost as a teacher of eighteen. Only the teacher that has studied the vagaries and inconsistencies of the human heart, whether the subject be weak and little or full-grown, is fitted to take these little ones and bend them very gently, so that the pressure is scarcely felt, and hold them there. He would recommend as the first essential that the teachers should resolve to make their schools pleasant to themselves and to their pupils; and, in conclusion, he trusted the primary school might receive hereafter the attention it deserved, in view of the great importance of the first year's moulding of a child's nature.

Messrs. Rickoff, Ohio; Johnson, Maine; and Wickersham, Pennsylvania, were appointed the Committee on the President's Address.

At 6 o'clock the association adjourned until 8 P. M.

The Evening Session.

At the opening of the evening session, routine committees were constituted as follows: Nominating Committee—Messrs. Richards, of Washington; Cruikshank, of New York; Marble, of Massachusetts; Smith, of Arkansas, and Hobbs, of Indiana. Publication Committee, on the part of the National Superintendents' Association—Prof. John S. Hart, New Jersey.

The hall of the Normal School held a good audience, and the intelligent sympathy of the listeners was often testified by hearty applause.

By appointment, B. G Northrop, Secretary of the State Board of Education, Connecticut, read a suggestive paper upon the subject, "Should Public Schools be free, or supported in part by rate bills?"

The plan of supporting schools in part or wholly by rate bills was adopted early in this country. It was first abandoned by Massachusetts, and the schools made free in that province, in 1692; by Pennsylvania in 1784; by Ohio sixteen years since; by Iowa eleven years ago. West Virginia started with free schools, profiting by her sad experience endured in the "Old Dominion." Missouri gave up her rate bills when she became a free State. New York followed these examples in 1867. Rhode Island and Connecticut each did likewise a year and a half since. In all the other Northern and Western States the schools have always been free; and now the only exception in this country of the rate bills yet remaining unrepealed is the State of New Jersey.

One dozen forcible arguments are suggested in favor of free schools in preference to rate bills. These are:—1. No State which has ever tried the free system has afterwards adopted the rate bill. 2. In all the States where the rate bill has been repealed the results of the change have met general approval. 3. The free system has greatly increased the whole number of pupils in attendance. 4. It has lessened irregularity and truancy, and thus greatly increased the average attendance. 5. It dignifies and elevates the school in the esteem of the pupils. 6. It insures the interest of parents. 7. It quickens the educational spirit of the whole people. 8. In every State where it has been tried, it has lengthened the school term. 9. It has led to the erection of better school-houses. 10. It economizes expenditures of money; better results are secured at the same cost. 11. It tends to break down invidious distinctions. 12. On the other hand, the rate bill is everywhere a prolific source of strife.

An interesting intermission was made by the readings of Miss Potter, of New York. The well-known poems of "Abou ben Adhem," and "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," were ably delineated by the fair reader, and well applauded.

H. F. Harrington, Superintendent of Public Schools, New Bedford, Mass., most ably discoursed upon the topic:—"The true ideal of a system of American Public Schools."

The speaker briefly reviewed the systems of education throughout Continental Europe, and adverted to the English systems of education, which he characterized as dominated by the intense spirit of caste throughout all classes which had moulded all the institutions of that land. For centuries the upper classes there have, as a whole, received a one-sided training worthy only of contempt and scorn, in view of the completeness of culture adapted to the use and furnishing of the faculties in symmetrical proportion, in accordance with the standard of absolute manhood. Meanwhile the middle classes were still more wretchedly educated, and the lower classes have been left to take care of themselves. How they have taken care of themselves, and with what results, let the condition of ten millions of agricultural laborers, groveling in the lowest depths of poverty, ignorance, and crime, without one hope for the future, reply.

Let any frank inquirer who has fair means of observation and judgment, ask himself, "Do the public schools of our own land justify our hopes?" They have at least disseminated knowledge enough to operate with marked effect in fostering and perpetuating our institutions. Knowledge is power, and universal knowledge distributes universal power. They have saved us from positive evils, but they truly have not wrought out the great benefits which might have been expected. Their defect has been an inherent one, and has arisen from the fact that they were not constituted with direct reference to the wants of American citizenship. The school system in Massachusetts was a fair sample of the character and results of public instruction in this country.

It is a startling fact that anybody who has a little spare time and a willing disposition, no matter how ignorant and morally unfit for the position, is thought good enough to be chosen at hap-hazard to serve on a school committee, and to cripple the earnest endeavors of cultured, conscientious teachers. Again, anybody who is decently moral and tolerably educated will do for a teacher. In fact, a large number of schools are conducted, so far as the teachers are concerned, as mere mercenary institutions, in which young girls who cannot otherwise get a livelihood are supported at the public expense. Where there are several competitors, very often the one who is in most need of the amount of the salary is appointed, without regard to the real test—efficiency. And many a teacher who has proved herself to be incompetent is retained year after year, because to supplant her would be take the food out of her mouth: although it seems to be no matter how much she is starving the souls of her scholars!

We need to devise and set forth on the eternal principles of right a school system that shall be in harmony with our free institutions, and so instinctive with power and energy as to bloom in perennial vitality into the best forms of national life. Thus, and thus alone, shall we be able to boast ourselves possessed of the standard by which all projects of reform shall be tested. We need not to tinker up the worn-out systems of the older nations, or to engage in a patchwork task fruitless and unprofitable. It is the crowning pride of our American institutions that when our children are trained in the spirit of the truest wisdom, they are the best trained to occupy the position and fulfil the duties of the American citizen. In other words, it is thus alone that they may be cultured to become men. Thank God! we dwell in a country whose political axioms, institutions of government, and governing powers are of such a character and in such harmony, that to discuss the qualities of true citizenship is to discuss the qualities of true manhood! This truth was never realized in all the world's history until the stars and stripes took their place among the symbols of government as the symbols of true democracy.

Three leading points were further dwelt upon at length by the speaker. First. For what should the children in our public schools be educated? Secondly. How should they be educated? Thirdly. How far should their education be extended? The principle underrunning these considerations was that character, and not mere scholarship, should be the ultimate end of all scholarship. The schools should be free to all; there should be a law making education compulsory; there should be a modification of the terms of admission to the High Schools, so as to extend and not to limit the admissions; and the girls should be educated as fully as the boys.

After these addresses the meeting adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Laird.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 46

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12§

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th f s6 For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF THE DELINQUENT MILITIA TAX. Philadelphia, August 14, 1869. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia that he is now prepared to receive the above tax at his office, N. W. corner Seventh and Arch streets, second story. Office hours from 9 till 3. 8 14 3t* I. HARWOOD, Jr., Collector.

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

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JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde,

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23rf

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Perryville Station, Pennsylvania RR., June 12, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few months ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,

6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., New York. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris. 3 10 4

THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY will supply its patrons from the factory of the Gloucester and Boston Salt Fish Company. 8 16 3t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1869.

On Saturday that portion of

Fulton Street Church

which for so many years has been daily used at noonday for prayer-meeting purposes, was used for that purpose for the last time. It is to be torn down in order to give place to a handsome chapel, capable of seating over one thousand persons. When that chapel is completed the noonday prayer-meetings will be held there. Until it is completed they will be held in the audience-room of the church. On Saturday the meeting was more than ordinarily interesting, since it came under the denomination of events whose sadness is due to their occurring for the last time. Since the religious revival of twelve years ago, the Fulton street prayer-meetings, although they have abated somewhat of their first numbers and enthusiasm, have given no evidence of decay. The meeting of Saturday was a monster one, and the institution itself is one of the most salutary and beneficial isms of the city.

Sunday, which was celebrated as the Feast of the Assumption by all the Catholics throughout the world, was observed in a quiet manner, by a few French residents, as the

Centenary of Napoleon the First.

A dinner was given at a restaurant at No. 66 West Thirteenth street, presided over by M. Pierre La Fontaine, who was in the Regiment Chasseurs de Vincennes, and received a severe wound in the skirmish of Quatre Bras, which preceded the battle of Waterloo. He therefore possessed peculiar claims to the honor. All funds which were left above necessary expenses are to be forwarded to Paris for the benefit of the Hotel des Invalides.

Owing to the fact that on Saturday

Prince Arthur Started for Halifax.

the correspondents selected from among the New York newspaper men to "do" him upon his arrival there, have their plumes ruffled and their quills bristling. If newspaper talk can induce the prince to come hither, his advent in New York is a certainty. We need an excitement here as companion to the one created by the Baron Renfrew, who arrived some nine years ago, at the blushing age of eighteen. That visit was one of the best parts of the education which the Prince of Wales had bestowed upon him by travel. All his bashfulness was stared out of him during that brief tour, and he acquired the art of supreme imperturbability.

The poor folk of New York are so given to personal cleanliness, that to the car passengers who, at evening, are driven along those routes that lie close to the river, the living statuary presented at every turn to their notice is at once healthy and universal. At and after dark

The Upper Piers of the East River,

and the water itself near the wharves, are dotted with the bodies of boys and girls, of every age between ten and twenty, all *in puris naturalibus*, and disporting with the innocent unconsciousness of dolphins. "Where are the perlice?" Candor compels me to say that the "perlice" evince only too great an appreciation of the beauties of the human form divine, when that form is feminine, and entirely divested of the results of the labors of the dressmaker and sempstress.

A Costly Joke.

Judge Kelley, who sometimes is in the chair usually occupied at the Tombs by Justice Dowling, is an extremely kind, fatherly, benevolent-looking man, bald-headed, quick-tongued, with a genial voice, and of great celerity in transacting business. He is happy and quick in catching the spirit of a case and disposing of it in the best and shortest manner possible. On Saturday afternoon, just as court was closing, a rather singular one was presented to him. A Miss Eliza Stewart was accused of stealing twenty dollars from Mr. Loring.

"About 2 o'clock after Friday midnight," said the complainant, "as I was walking along Crosby street, this woman came up to me and asked me for two cents for her starving mother. I handed her out that twenty-dollar bill and told her to take it."

"And she refused?" asked the judge.

"No, sir; she snatched it out of my hand and ran off with it."

"Well, you told her to take it," said the judge.

"Yes, but I only meant it as a joke," explained Loring: "I didn't think she was going to take it."

"Nothing to do with it," answered the judge. "You told her to take it and she took it. She would have been a fool if she hadn't—I should have done the same thing myself—particularly if my mother had been starving. The man who repents an act of charity is worse than the man with no charity at all. Eliza, keep the twenty dollars; you are discharged. Mr. L., 'tis better to have had and lost than never to have had at all."

Poetically this may be true—but *I* view the aphorism as a sort of poetic license.

The Fish Market at Fulton Ferry

has long been an abominable nuisance, scenting the air in the entire neighborhood. It has at length been removed. On Saturday it was torn down. It had stood there for many years, and had spread throughout the atmosphere piscatorial impressions that were anything rather than prepossessing. It only remains now for the meat and vegetable markets across the way to be torn down. That and the Fulton fish market have been twin nuisances for many a year past. Between the two a passage-way could scarcely be forced to the ferry-boats. The Washington Market has long been similarly incommoded, but the tearing down of these Fulton street abominations has commenced a work of regeneration that will be copied in all parts of the city where similar pests abounds.

Miss Garrison

is the name of a pious female who, if the prints in the music-shop windows do her justice, possesses an abnormal quantity of bore, and presents facial indications of latent masculinity. She is one of those stop-at-nothing fanatics who are forever taking leaps in the dark, trusting to Providence, and dragging themselves and other people into perplexity. If the lessees of public halls would only bestow upon her the trust she so abundantly places in Providence, she would have no difficulty in getting along. As it is, she generally experiences some uncertainty in raising the rent of the hall wherein she favors audiences with exhortations. Those audiences vary in the number of their individual members from one to twenty, and often the first hymn is given out, and the hat is passed around, and the hearers are exhorted to give liberally. If the result of this liberality is sufficient to pay the expenses of the hall, all is well. The singing and the sermon proceed. If not, the janitor turns down the gas, the audience disperse, Miss Garrison has a pious wrangle with the janitor outside, but finally bustles off, meek and martyr-like. I cannot vouch for the entire accuracy of this account of Miss Garrison, since I have never seen or heard the lady, and am only repeating what I have gathered from others. She may have the eyes of a gazelle, the hair of an English blonde, and the personal loveliness of the fairest of Eve's family, but these traits are certainly not visible in the music-store portraits, those eminently faithful chroniclers.

Last night was remarkable as the opening of the

Regular Season at Several of the Theatres,

the Fifth Avenue, the Theatre Comique, and the Tammany. At the Fifth Avenue, where Mr. Daly is to experience the vicissitudes of footlight fortunes, a number of first-rate performers appeared in *Play*. Among them were Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. George Holland, Mr. George H. Clarke, and Mr. Davidge. The stock company at the Fifth Avenue is the strongest at present existing in this country, a fit rival for Wallack's. Mr. Daly, the manager, is yet quite a young man, not thirty years of age. For one so young he has achieved a great deal. He has written a number of very clever and highly successful sensation plays, which have brought him in money enough to make him feel comfortable for the rest of his days, if to feel comfortable had been the chief and only object of his existence. For a good many years he was an able and respected newspaper *attache*, and only within the last few months severed his connection with the *Times* as theatrical editor. He has made himself a good many friends, likewise a good many enemies, and his long experience as theatrical editor has acquainted him pretty well with both the stage and the newspaper office. Nevertheless, the enterprise upon which he is embarked is regarded by his friends as a very risky one. Remembering how many have already failed, who shall say that the clever Augustin is not to be added to the number? The man, however, who can edit a paper as Daly has done, and manage a theatre as he is trying to do, is more than an ordinarily clever one; and, consequently, it is only just to believe that he is capable of coping with the obstacles that threaten him.

As soon as a person becomes proper in New York, he ceases to have a reputation. Mr.

John Allen, Formerly the Wickedest Man in New York,

is a shining example of this. He has become at once respectable and obscure, commonplace and unknown. He has dropped as quietly out of notoriety as though he had dropped out of existence, and is at this moment standing behind the counter in his temperance grocery store, at the corner of Chambers and Roosevelt streets. The Bible and the *Police Gazette*, "Baxter's Saint's Rest" and the *Last Sensation*, no longer lie side by side on his mantel-pieces. He weighs sugar and coffee with a subdued-looking visage, and there is not the slightest possibility that he will go lecturing around the country, or exhibit himself, wife, and child at a menagerie. His aim now is to earn a decent living, to turn an honest penny. *That's* his little game. The revivalists meant to do him a good turn, and he has forgiven them in a very Christian-like manner for not carrying out their intentions. Poor John Allen, the burly, blasphemous victim of Oliver Dyer's stark-naked style of presenting to public view the subject of his pen, will never soar into publicity again. His soul has been vivisected, if ever a man's has been, and the arteries are yet bleeding. But if John will never amount to much as a curiously-gifted expounder of sacred text, he shines pleasantly as a weigher of salt and sugar. Perhaps, at length, he has found his sphere, but he has been a long time drifting to it.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 630 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest possible terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists, No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand at the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	$2 00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	1 50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1 25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2 25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4 75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces	15 00
White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	30 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.—CHARLES STOKES, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET, respectfully draws your attention by this notice, that the assortment of Fine Clothing now being made for his Fall business will be full and UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE. *A very great reduction from former prices will be made,* and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all.

The best cutters only employed, and customer work made in style and fit unequalled by any establishment in the State.

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

GREAT REDUCTIONS,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MARRIED.

HEGER—WILLCOX.—At St. John's Church, Somerville, N. J., on the 16th instant, by the Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey, assisted by the Rev. John Rowland, Dr. A. HEGER, United States Army, and CAROLINE WILLCOX, daughter of N. A. Jennings, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOWER.—On the 16th instant, JOSEPHINE M., wife of Charles P. Bower, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1705 Francis street, on Friday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HAWK.—On the 15th instant, SAMUEL S. HAWK, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Michael Ott, No. 1729 Marshall street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock.

HAYS.—On Sunday morning, the 15th instant, John P., infant son of George and Emma Hays, aged 1 year 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1013 Buttonwood street, on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

HIDDEMAN.—On the 15th instant, SUSANNAH, relict of the late William Hiddeman, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, George Stark, Athensville, Montgomery county, on Thursday next, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave the office of Monteith & Smith, Cherry street, below Thirteenth, Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LINDSAY.—On August 15, ISAAC C. LINDSAY, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, from No. 2540 Market street, without further notice.

OZIAS.—On the 16th instant, HERMAN ROYAL, son of Dr. H. W. and Martha M. Ozias, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2004 Germantown avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

RYAN.—On the 15th instant, HANNORA RYAN, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Timothy Ryan, No. 37 Haydock street, above Laurel, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Ann's Church.

CHAMPION SAFES,

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at prices. 4 17 4ptf

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON FANCY BISCUITS.

Just in store, a fresh invoice of these choice

FANCY BISCUITS,

FOR EVENING PARTIES, SERENADES, AND ALWAYS WANTED FOR LUNCH.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

AGENTS,

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50

Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART. 6 24 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. HARLEY
8 4 thsturp

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth$

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu$

NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
7 8 thstulmrp JEWELLERS.

EXCURSIONS.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND,

with Prof. McCLURG'S celebrated Cornet Band and Orchestra.

Leaving Philadelphia, Walnut street Wharf,
ON THURSDAY, August 19, at 7:30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets..... $3 00
Gentleman and Lady..... 5 00

Tickets can be procured at the offices, Nos. 811 and 828 CHESNUT street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of excursion. 8 16 3t*

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7:10 A. M.	At 6:30 A. M.
" 9:10 A. M.	" 8:00 A. M.
" 11:00 A. M.	" 10:00 A. M.
" 1:30 P. M.	" 12:30 Noon.
" 3:00 P. M.	" 2:10 P. M.
" 4:30 P. M.	" 4:00 P. M.
" 6:30 P. M.	" 5:35 P. M.
" 7:40 P. M.	" 7:10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.

Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1 00.

For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates stree and Belmont.

J. LOWRIE BELL, General Agent.
8 6 22t

COAL.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at $6½ to $7 per ton, instead of paying $9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively.

Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?

Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside *prejudice* with Anthracite at its present EXORBITANT RATE, and TRY it? If you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least $2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.

POWELTON COAL AND IRON CO.,
S. W. cor. Front and Walnut.
S. C. FORD & CO.,
Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike.
GEORGE A. HEBERTON,
Chesnut and Thirty-third streets.
R. B. WIGTON,
Walnut street, below Dock.
KEMBALL COAL & IRON CO.,
No. 325 Walnut street.
GEORGE MEARS,
No. 313½ Walnut street.
7 8 stuth 1m4p

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

A good fit may always be obtained.

DE BARY & KLING,

No. 52 BROAD St. and No. 50 NEW,

Importers of HAVANA CIGARS, and sole agents for the sale of the

PRINCIPE DE GALES CIGARS,

Manufactured at the

Key West Branch

Of the celebrated PRINCIPE DE GALES MANUFACTORY of Havana. 8 13 6t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 8 rp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities,

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

First Mortgage Bonds,

Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26$

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

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A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS

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The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

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Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

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PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE SEVEN CURSES OF LONDON. By James Greenwood, the "Amateur Casual." Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. Philadelphia Agents: Turner Brothers & Co.

Mr. James Greenwood made himself famous by spending a night in the Lambeth workhouse in London as a pauper, and then giving the world a graphic description of his experiences. His article was a scathing expose of the British workhouse system, and the deep impression it made induced the writer to make a specialty of the same class of subjects—subjects, by-the-way, that sadly need to be set before the public by the pen of an honest and able reporter. The present work is a descriptive analysis of the seven curses of London, which the author designates as follows—Neglected Children; Professional Thieves; Professional Beggars; Fallen Women; the Curse of Drunkenness; Betting Gamblers; and Waste of Charity. Several chapters are devoted to each of these themes, and considerable information of a statistical as well as of a general character is presented, which is well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of readers on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Greenwood is a forcible and often an eloquent writer: he is thoroughly conversant with his theme, and we commend the book to the consideration of the public.

We present the following extract on "Baby Farming," as better calculated to give our readers an idea of the merits of the work than any comments of ours could do:—

Here is a daily newspaper that is mainly an advertising broadsheet. It is an old-established newspaper, and its advertisement columns may be said fairly to reflect the condition of the female labor market over vast tracts of the London district. Column after column tells of the wants of servants and masters. "Cap-hands," "feather-hands," "artificial flower-hands," "chenille-hands," hands for the manufacture of "chignons" and "hair-nets" and "bead work," and all manner of "plaiting" and "quilling" and "gauffering" in ribbon and net and muslin, contributing towards the thousand and one articles that stock the "fancy" trade. There are more newspapers than one that aspire as mediums between employer and employed, but this, before all others, *is* the newspaper, daily conned by thousands of girls and women in search of work of the kind above mentioned, and it is in this newspaper that the baby-farmer fishes wholesale for customers.

I write "wholesale," and surely it is nothing else. To the uninitiated in this peculiar branch of the world's wickedness it would seem that, as an article or negotiation, a baby would figure rarer than anything, and in their innocence they might be fairly guided to this conclusion on the evidence of their personal experience of the unflinching love of parents, though ever so poor, for their children; yet in a single number of this newspaper, published every day of the week and all the year round, be it borne in mind, appear no less than *eleven* separate advertisements, emanating from individuals solicitous for the care, weekly, monthly, yearly—anyhow, of other people's children, and that on terms odorous of starvation at the least in every meagre figure.

It is evident at a glance that the advertisers seek for customers and expect none other than from among the sorely pinched and poverty-stricken class that specially patronize the newspaper in question. The complexion, tone, and terms of their villainously cheap suggestions for child adoption are most cunningly shaped to meet the possible requirements of some unfortunate work-girl, who, earning while at liberty never more than seven or eight shillings a week, finds herself hampered with an infant for whom no father is forthcoming. There can scarcely be imagined a more terrible encumbrance than a young baby is to a working girl or woman so circumstanced. Very often she has a home before her disaster announced itself—her first home, that is, with her parents—and in her shame and disgrace she abandons it, determined on hiding away where she is unknown, "keeping herself to herself." She has no other means of earning a livelihood excepting that she has been used to. She is a "cap hand," or an "artificial-flower hand," and such work is always entirely performed at the warehouse, immediately under the employer's eye. What is she to do? She cannot possibly carry her baby with her to the shop and keep it with her the livelong day. Were she inclined so to do, and could somehow contrive to accomplish the double duty of nurse and flower-weaver, it would not be allowed. If she stays at home in the wretched little room she rents with her infant, she and it must grow hungry. It is a terrible dilemma for a young woman "all but" good, and honestly willing to accept the grievous penalty she must pay if it may be accomplished by the labor of her hands. Small and puny however the poor unwelcome little stranger may be, it is a perfect ogre of rapacity on its unhappy mother's exertions. Now and then an instance of the self-sacrificing devotion exhibited by those unhappy mothers for their fatherless children creeps into print. There was held in the parish of St. Luke's, last summer, an inquest on the body of a neglected infant, aged seven months. The woman to whose care she was confided had got drunk, and left the poor little thing exposed to the cold, so that it died. The mother paid the drunken nurse four-and-sixpence a week for the child's keep, and it was proved in evidence that she (the mother) had been earning at her trade of paper-bag making never more than six-and-threepence during the previous five months. That was four-and-sixpence for baby and one-and-ninepence for herself.

I don't think, however, that the regular baby-farmer is a person habitually given to drink. The successful and lucrative prosecution of her business forbids the indulgence. Decidedly not one of the eleven advertisments before mentioned read like the concoctions of persons whose heads were muddled with beer or gin. Here is the first one:—

☞ NURSE CHILD WANTED, OR TO ADOPT.—The advertiser, a widow with a little family of her own and a moderate allowance from her late husband's friends, would be glad to accept the charge of a young child. Age no object. If sickly would receive a parent's care. Terms, fifteen shillings a month; or would adopt entirely if under two months for the small sum of twelve pounds.

Women are shrewder than men at understanding these matters, and the advertisement is addressed to women; but I doubt if a man would be far wrong in setting down the "widow lady with a little family of her own" as one of those monsters in woman's clothing who go about seeking for babies to devour. Her "moderate allowance," so artlessly introduced, is intended to convey to the unhappy mother but half resolved to part with her encumbrance, that possibly the widow's late husband's friends settle her butcher's and baker's bills, and that under such circumstances the widow would actually be that fifteen shillings a month in pocket, for the small trouble of entering the little stranger with her own interesting little flock. And what a well-bred, cheerful, and kindly behaved little flock it must be to have no objection to add to its number a young child aged one month or twelve, sick or well! Fancy such an estimable person as the widow lady appraising her parental care at so low a figure as three-and-ninepence a week—sevenpence farthing a day, including Sundays! But, after all, that is not so cheap as the taking the whole and sole charge of a child, sick or well, mind you, to nourish and clothe, and educate it from the age of two months till twelve years, say! To be sure, the widow lady stipulates that the child she is ready to "adopt" must be under two months, and we all know how precarious is infantine existence, and at what a wonderfully low rate the cheap undertakers bury babies in these days.

Another of the precious batch of eleven speaks plainer, and comes to the point without any preliminary walking round it:—

☞ ADOPTION.—A person wishing a lasting and comfortable home for a young child of either sex will find this a good opportunity. Advertisers having no children of their own, are about to proceed to America. Premium, fifteen pounds. Respectable references given and required. Address F. X——,

All that is incomplete in the above is the initials; but one need not ask for the "O" that should come between the "F" and "X." After perusing the pithy advertisement, I interpreted its meaning simply this:—Any person possessed of a child he is anxious to be rid of, here is a good chance for him. Perhaps "F. X." is going to America; perhaps he's not. That is *his* business. The party having a child to dispose of need not trouble itself on that score. For "respectable references" read "mutual confidence." I'll take the child, and ask no questions of the party, and the party shall fork over the fifteen pounds, and ask no questions of me. That will make matters comfortable for both parties, especially if the meeting is at a coffee-house, or at some public building, for if I don't know the party's address, of course he can have no fear that I shall turn round on him, and return the child on his hands. The whole affair might be managed while an omnibus is waiting to take up a passenger. A simple matter of handing over a bulky parcel and a little one—the child and the money—and all over without so much as "good night," if so be the party is a careful party, and wouldn't like even his voice heard.

It may be objected that the seduced factory-girl is scarcely likely to become the victim of "F. X.," inasmuch as she never had fifteen pounds to call her own in the whole course of her life, and is less likely than ever to grow so rich now. And that is quite true, but as well as a seduced there must be a seducer. Not a man of position and means, probably; more likely the fast young son of parents in the butchering, or cheesemongering, or grocery interest—a dashing young blade, whose ideas of "seeing life" is seeking that unwholesome phase of it presented at those unmitigated dens of vice, the "music-halls," at one of which places, probably, the acquaintance terminating so miserably was commenced. Or, maybe, instead of the "young master," it is the shopman who is the male delinquent; and, in either case, anything is preferable to a "row," and an exposure. Possibly the embarrassed young mother by stress of necessity, and imperfect faith in the voluntary goodness of her lover, is driven to make the best of the defensive weapons that chance had thus placed in her hands, and her urging for "some little assistance" becomes troublesome. This being the case, and the Devil stepping in with "F. X.'s" advertisement in his hand, the difficulty is immediately reduced to one of raising fifteen pounds. No more hourly anxiety lest "something should turn up" to explode the secret under the very nose of parents or master, no more restrictions from amusements loved so well because of a dread lest that pale-faced baby-carrying young woman should intrude her reproachful presence, and her tears, into their midst. Only one endeavor—a *big* one, it is true, but still, only one—and the ugly ghost is laid at once and forever! Perhaps the young fellow has friends of whom he can borrow the money. Maybe he has a watch, and articles of clothing and jewelry, that will pawn for the amount. If he has neither, still he is not entirely without resources. Music-halls and dancing rooms cannot be patronized on bare journeyman's wages, and probably already the till has bled slightly—let it bleed more copiously! And the theft is perpetrated, and "F. X." releases the guilty pair of the little creature that looks in its helplessness and innocence so little like a bugbear. And it isn't at all unlikely that, after all, papa regards himself as a fellow deserving of commendation, perhaps, but entitled to some pity, and, still more, of approval for his self-sacrificing. Another fellow, finding himself in such a fix, would have snapped his fingers in Polly's face, and told her to do her worst, and be hanged to her; but, confound it all, he was not such a brute as *that*. Having got the poor girl into trouble, he had done all he could to get her out of it—clean out of it, mind you. Not only had he done all that he could towards this generous end, but considerably more than he ought; he had risked exposure as a thief, and the penalty of the treadmill, and all for her sake! And so thick-skinned is the young fellow's morality that possibly he is really not aware of the double-dyed villain he has become; that to strip his case of the specious wrappings in which he would envelop it, he is nothing better than a scoundrel who has stooped to till-robbery in order to qualify himself as an accessory to child murder, or worse—the casting of his own offspring, like a mangy dog, on the streets, to die in a gutter, or to live and grow up to be a terror to his kind—a ruffian, and a breeder of ruffians. Nor need it be supposed that this last is a mere fancy sketch. There can be no doubt that if the history of every one of the ten thousand of the young human pariahs that haunt London streets could be inquired into, it would be found that no insignificant percentage of the whole were children abandoned and left to their fate by mock "adopters," such as "F. X."

It is these "adopters" of children who should be specially looked after, since, assuming that heartless roguery is the basis of their business dealing, it becomes at once manifest that their main source of profit must lie in their ability to get rid of their hard bargains as soon as possible. From fifteen to five-and-twenty pounds would appear to be the sums usually asked, and having once got possession of the child, every day that the mockery of a *bona fide* bargain is maintained, the value of the blood money that came with it diminishes. The term "blood money," however, should be accepted in a qualified sense. It is quite common for these people to mention as one of the conditions of treaty that a sickly child would not be objected to, and provided it were very sickly it might in ordinary cases have a fair chance of dying a natural death; but the course commonly pursued by the professional childmonger is not to murder it either by sudden and violent means, or by the less merciful though no less sure process of cold, neglect, and starvation. Not only does death made public (and in these wide-awake times it is not easy to hide a body, though a little one, where it may not speedily be found) attract an amount of attention that were best avoided, but it also entails the expenses of burial. A much easier way of getting rid of a child, especially if it be of that convenient age when it is able to walk but not to talk, is to convey it to a strange quarter of the town and there abandon it.

Speaking of the professional child-farmer, it has been already remarked that his sole object, as regards these innocents that are adopted for a sum paid down, is to get rid of them as secretly and quickly as possible. And assuming the preservation of health and life in the little mortal to be of the first importance, there can be no question that he has a better chance of both, even though his treacherous "adopter" deserts him on the doorstep, than if he were so kindly cruel as to tolerate his existence at the "farm." It is those unfortunate infants who are not "adopted," but merely housed and fed at so much per week or month, who are the greater sufferers. True, it is to the interest of the practitioners who adopt this branch of baby-farming to keep life in their little charges, since with their death terminates the more or less profitable contract entered into between themselves and the child's parent or guardian; but no less true is it that is to the "farmers'" interest and profit to keep down their expenditure in the nursery at as low an ebb as is consistent with the bare existence of its luckless inhabitants. The child is welcome to live on starvation diet just as long as it may. It is very welcome indeed to do so, since the longer it holds out the larger the number of shillings the ogres that have it in charge will be enabled to grind out of its poor little bones. These are not the "farmers" who append to their advertisements the notification that "children of ill-health are not objected to." They are by far too good judges for that. What they rejoice in is a fine, robust, healthy-lunged child, with whom some such noble sum as a shilling a day is paid. Such an article is as good as a gift of twenty pounds to them. See the amount of privation such a child can stand before it succumbs. The tenacity of life in children of perfectly sound constitution is proverbial. A ha'p'orth of bread and a ha'p'orth of milk daily will suffice to keep the machinery of life from coming to a sudden stand-still. By such a barely sufficient link will the poor little helpless victim be held to life, while what passes as natural causes attack and gradually consume it, and drag it down to its grave. This, in the baby-farmer's estimation, is a first-rate article,—the pride of the market, and without doubt the most profitable. The safest too. Children will pine. Taken from their mother, it is only to be expected that they should. Therefore, when the poor mother, who is working of nights as well as days, that "nurse's money" may be punctually paid, visits her little one, and finds it thin and pale and wasting, she is not amazed, although her conscience smites her cruelly, and her heart is fit to break. She is only too thankful to hear "nurse" declare that she is doing all she can for the little darling. It is her only consolation, and she goes away hugging it while "nurse" and her old man make merry over gin bought with that hard, hard-earned extra sixpence that the poor mother has left to buy baby some little comfort.

I trust and hope that what is here set down will not be regarded as mere tinsel and wordy extravagance, designed to produce a "sensation" in the mind of the reader. There is no telling into whose hands a book may fall. Maybe, it is not altogether impossible eyes may scan this page that have been recently red with weeping over the terrible secret that will keep but a little longer, and for the inevitable launching of which provision must be made. To such a reader, with all kindliness, I would whisper words of counsel. Think not "twice," but many times before you adopt the "readiest" means of shirking the awful responsibility you have incurred. Rely on it, you will derive no lasting satisfaction out of this readiest way, by which, of course, is meant the way to which the villanous child-farmer reveals an open door. Be righteously courageous, and take any step rather, as you would, I am sure, if you were permitted to raise a corner and peep behind the curtain that conceals the hidden mysteries of adopted-child murder.

As a volunteer explorer into the depths of social mysteries, once upon a time I made it my business to invade the den of a child-farmer. The result of the experiment was printed in a daily newspaper or magazine at the time, so I will here make but brief allusion to it. I bought the current number of the newspaper more than once here mentioned, and discovering, as usual, a considerable string of child-adopting and nursing advertisements, I replied to the majority of them, professing to have a child "on my hands," and signing myself "M. D." My intention being to trap the villains, I need not say that in every case my reply to their preliminary communications was couched in such carefully considered terms as might throw the most suspicious off their guard. But I found that I had underestimated the cunning of the enemy. Although the innocent seeming bait was made as attractive and savory as possible, at least half of the farmers to whom my epistles were addressed vouchsafed no reply. There was something about it not to their liking, evidently.

Three or four of the hungry pike bit, however, one being a lady signing herself "Y. Z." In her newspaper advertisement, if I rightly remember, persons whom it concerned were to address, "Y. Z.," Post Office, —— street, Stepney. "Y. Z." replying to mine as addressed, said that, as before stated, she was willing to adopt a little girl of weakly constitution at the terms I suggested, her object being chiefly to secure a companion for her own little darling, who had lately, through death, been deprived of his own dear little sister. "Y. Z." further suggested that I should appoint a place where we could "meet and arrange."

This, however, was not what I wanted. It was quite evident, from the tone of the lady's note, that she was not at all desirous that the meeting should take place at her abode. Again I was to address "Post Office." To bring matters to a conclusion, I wrote, declaring that nothing could be done unless I could meet "Y. Z." at her own abode. No answer was returned to this my last, and it was evidently the intention of "Y. Z." to let the matter drop.

I was otherwise resolved, however. I had some sort of clue, and was resolved to follow it up. By what subtle arts and contrivance I managed to trace "Y. Z." from "Post Office" to her abode need not here be recited. Armed with her real name and the number of the street in which she resided, I arrived at the house, and at the door of it just as the postman was rapping to deliver a letter to the very party I had come uninvited to visit. I may say that the house was of the small four or five-roomed order, and no more or less untidy or squalid than is commonly to be found in the back streets of Stepney or Bethnal Green.

"Oxleek" was the original of "Y. Z.," and of the slatternly, ragged-haired girl who opened the door I asked if that lady was at home. The young lady said that she was out—that she had "gone to the Li-ver." The young woman spoke with a rapid utterance, and was evidently in a mighty hurry to get back to some business the postman's knock had summoned her from.

"I beg your pardon, miss, gone to the ——"

"Li-ver, where you pays in for young uns' berryins and that. She ain't at home, but he is. I'll call him."

And so she did. And presently a husky voice from the next floor called out, "Hullo! what is it?"

"Here's a gentleman wants yer, and here's a letter as the postman jest left."

"Ask him if he's the doctor; I've got the young un, I can't come down," the husky voice was again heard to exclaim.

To be sure I was not a doctor, not a qualified practitioner that is to say, but as far as the Oxleek family knew me I was "M. D."; and pacifying my grumbling conscience with this small piece of jesuitism, I blandly nodded my head to the young woman when she recited to me Mr. Oxleek's query.

"Then you'd better go up, and p'raps you wouldn't mind taking this letter up with you," said she.

I went up; it was late in the evening, and candlelight, in the room on the next floor that is, but not on the stairs; but had it been altogether dark, I might have discovered Mr. Oxleek by the stench of his tobacco. I walked in at the half-open door.

There was Mr. Oxleek by the fire, the very perfection of an indolent, ease-loving, pipe-smoking, beer-soaking wretch as ever sat for his portrait. He was a man verging on fifty, I should think, with a pair of broad shoulders fit to carry a side of beef, and as greasy about the cuffs and collar of his tattered jacket as though at some early period of his existence he had carried sides of beef. But that must have been many years ago, for the grease had all worn black with age, and the shoulders of the jacket were all fretted through by constant friction against the back of the easy-chair he sat in. He wore slippers—at least he wore *one* slipper; the other one, all slouched down at the heel, had slipped off his lazy foot a few inches too far for easy recovery, and there it lay. A villainously dirty face had Mr. Oxleek, and a beard of at least a month's growth. It was plain to be seen that one of Mr. Oxleek's most favorite positions of sitting was with his head resting against that part of the wall that was by the side of the mantel-shelf, for there, large as a dinner-plate, was the black, greasy patch his dirty hair had made. He had been smoking, for there, still smouldering, was his filthy little pipe on the shelf, and by the side of it a yellow jug all streaked and stained with ancient smears of beer. He was not quite unoccupied, however; he was nursing a baby! He, the pipe-sucking, beer-swigging, unshaven, dirty, lazy ruffian was nursing a poor little creature less than a year old, as I should judge, with its small, pinched face reposing against his ragged waistcoat, in the pocket of which his tobacco was probably kept. The baby wore its bedgown, as though it had once been put to bed and roused to be nursed. It was a very old and wofully begrimed bedgown, bearing marks of Mr. Oxleek's dirty paws, and of his tobacco-dust, and of physic clumsily administered and spilt. It would appear too much like "piling up the agony" did I attempt to describe that baby's face. It was the countenance of an infant that had cried itself to sleep, and to whom pain was so familiar, that it invaded its dreams, causing its mites of features to twitch and quiver so that it would have been a mercy to wake it.

"Evening, sir; take a cheer!" remarked Mr. Oxleek, quite hospitably; "this is the young un, sir."

It was very odd. Clearly there was a great mistake somewhere, and yet as far as they had gone, the proceedings were not much at variance with the original text. I was "M. D.," and a doctor was expected. "This was the young un," Mr. Oxleek declared, and a young one, a bereaved young one who had lost his darling playmate, was a prominent feature in his wife's letter to me.

"Oh, is that the young one?" I remarked.

"Yes; a heap of trouble; going after the last, I'm afeard."

"The same symptoms, eh?"

"Just the same. Reg'lar handful she is, and no mistake."

This then was *not* the "young un" Mrs. Oxleek had written about. This was a girl, it seemed.

"Pray, how long is it since a medical man saw the child?" I inquired, I am afraid in a tone that roused suspicion in Mr. Oxleek's mind.

"Oh, you know, when he came last week—you're come instead of him? You *have* come instead of him, haven't you?"

"No, indeed," I replied. "I've come to talk about that advertisement of yours."

Mr. Oxleek for a moment looked blank, but only for a moment. He saw the trap just as he was about to set his foot in it, and withdrew it in time.

"Not here," he remarked, impudently.

"But I must beg your pardon, it is here. You forget. I wrote to you as M. D."

By this time Mr. Oxleek had seized and lit his short pipe, and was puffing away at it with great vigor.

"You're come to the wrong shop, I tell you!" he replied, from behind the impenetrable cloud; "we don't know no 'M. D.' nor M. P., nor M. anythink; it's a mistake."

"Perhaps if I show you your wife's writing, you will be convinced?"

"No, I shan't: it's all a mistake, I tell you."

I sat down on a chair.

"Will your wife be long before she returns?" I inquired.

"Can't say—oh, here she come: *now* p'r'aps you'll believe that you're come to the wrong shop. My dear, what do we know about M. D.'s, or advertising, eh?"

"Nothing."

Mrs. Oxleek was a short, fat woman, with a sunny smile on her florid face, and a general air of content about her. She had brought in with her a pot of beer and a quantity of pork and sausages for supper.

"Nothing," she repeated instantly, taking the cue; "who says that we do?"

"This gentleman's been a tacklin' me a good 'un, I can tell you!—says that he's got your writing to show for summat or other."

"Where is my writing?" asked Mrs. Oxleek, defiantly.

"This is it, if I am not mistaken, ma'am." And I displayed it.

"Ah! that's where it is, you see," said she, with a triumphant chuckle, "you *are* mistaken. You are only wasting your time, my good sir. My name isn't 'Y. Z.,' and never was. Allow me to light you down stairs, my good sir."

And I did allow her. What else could I do? At the same time, and although my investigations led to nothing at all, I came away convinced, as doubtless the reader is, that there was no "mistake," and that Mr. and Mrs. Oxleek were of the tribe of ogres who fatten on little children.

Singularly enough, as I revise these pages for the press, there appears in the newspapers a grimly apt illustration of the above statement. So exactly do the details of the case in question bear out the arguments used in support of my views of baby-farming, that I will take the liberty of setting the matter before the reader just as it was set before the coroner.

"An investigation of a singular character was held by Mr. Richards on Thursday night, at the Lord Campbell Tavern, Bow, respecting the death of Frederick Wood, aged two years and three months.

"Miss A. W——, of Hoxton, said deceased was a sickly child, and ten months ago witness took it to Mrs. Savill, of 24 Swayton Road, Bow. She paid her four and sixpence a week to take care of the child. She never saw more than two other babies at Mrs. Savill's house. She thought her child was thoroughly attended to. The deceased met with an accident and its thigh was broken, but the doctor said that the witness need not put herself out in the slightest degree, for the child was getting on very well. Witness could not get away from business more than once a week to see the child. She had not seen the child for five weeks.

"Mrs. Caroline Savill said she was the wife of a porter in the city. The deceased had been with her ten months. She put him to bed at 9 o'clock on Saturday night, and at half-past 8 on Sunday morning she said to her daughter, 'He looks strange,' and then she put a looking-glass to his mouth and found that he was dead.

"By the Coroner: She could account for the broken thigh. Last October, when she was taking deceased up to bed, she slipped down and fell upon the child. She was quite certain that she was sober. It was a pair of old boots that caused her to slip. She had eleven children to keep at Bow.

"A Juryman—You keep, in fact, a baby-farm?

"Witness—That I must leave to your generosity, gentlemen. In continuation, witness stated that out of the eleven children *five had died*. There had been no inquest on either of them. The deceased's bed was an egg-box with some straw in it. The egg-box was a short one, and was sixteen inches wide. The child could not turn in it. She never tied deceased's legs together. She never discovered that the child's thigh was broken till the morning following the night when she fell on it. He cried and she put him to bed. She fell upon the edge of the stairs and her weight was on him. She sent for a doctor next day.

"Dr. Atkins said he was called to see the dead body of the deceased last Sunday. The child had a malformed chest. Death had arisen from effusion of serum on the brain from natural causes, and not from neglect. Witness had attended the deceased for the broken thigh. He believed that the bones had not united when death took place.

"The jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict of 'death from natural causes;' and they wished to append a censure, but the coroner refused to record it."

That is the whole of the pretty story of which the reader must be left to form his own opinion. Should that opinion insist on a censure as one of its appendages, the reader must of course be held personally responsible for it. It is all over now. The poor little victim whom a Miss of his name placed with the Bow "child-farmer," "by leave of your generosity, gentlemen," is dead and buried. It would have been a mercy when his unsteady nurse fell on and crushed him on the edge of the stairs, if she had crushed his miserable life out, instead of only breaking a thigh. Since last October, with one small leg literally in the grave, he must have had a dismal time of it, poor little chap, and glad, indeed, must his spirit have been when its clay tenement was lifted out of his coffin cradle—the egg-box with the bit of straw in it—and consigned to the peaceful little wooden house that the cemetery claimed. It is all over with Frederick John Wood; and his mamma, or whoever she was who was at liberty only once a week to come and see him, is released from the crushing burden his maintenance imposed on her, and Mrs. Savill by this time has doubtless filled up the egg-box the little boy's demise rendered vacant. Why should she not, when she left the coroner's court without a stain on her character? It is all over. The curtain that was raised just a little has been dropped again, and the audience has dispersed, and nobody will think again of the tragedy the darkened stage is ready to produce again at the shortest notice, until the coroner's constable rings the bell and the curtain once more ascends.

And so we shall go on, unless the law steps in to our aid. Why does it not do so? It is stringent and vigilant enough as regards inferior animals. It has a stern eye for pigs, and will not permit them to be kept except on certain inflexible conditions. It holds dogs in leash, and permits them to live only as contributors to her Majesty's Inland Revenue. It holds its whip over lodging-house keepers, and under frightful pains and penalties they may not swindle a lodger of one out of his several hundred regulation feet of air; but it takes no heed of the cries of its persecuted babes and sucklings. Any one may start as a professed adopter of children. Any one, however ignorant and brutal, and given to slipping down stairs, may start as a baby-farmer, with liberty to do as she pleases with the helpless creatures placed in her charge. What she pleases first of all to do, as a matter of course, is to pare down the cost of her charge's keep, so that she may make a living of the parings. As has been seen, she need not even find them beds to lie on; if she be extra economical, an egg-box with a handful of straw will do as well.

And is there no remedy for this? Would it not be possible at least to issue licenses to baby-keepers as they are at present issued to cow-keepers? It may appear a brutal way of putting the matter, but it becomes less so when one considers how much at present the brutes have the best of it.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us the following September magazines:—

The Lady's Friend is illustrated with a number of engravings, patterns for all kinds of ladies' work, a double-page colored fashion plate, and a steel plate frontispiece of "Portia." The literary contents are such as will be appreciated by the readers of the magazine, as they include stories by Amanda M. Douglass, Elizabeth Prescott, and a poem by Florence Percy.

Arthur's Home Magazine has for a frontispiece a clever drawing by Mr. E. B. Bensell, illustrating a temperance story by Mr. Arthur. The stories, sketches, poetry, and miscellaneous articles of this magazine are interesting and especially adapted for home reading.

Once a Month presents an attractive variety of original selected articles that will make pleasant reading for travellers, or visitors to the seashore or mountains.

The Children's Hour is illustrated by numerous attractive designs, while its stories and sketches are such as will please the fancy of the young readers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, NEW YORK CITY, August 15, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room 43, Army Building, corner of Greene and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office Box 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 15, 1869, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their Families stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., or supplied therefrom, with such choice FRESH BEEF as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porter-House Steak, Standing Ribs, or Ribs Roasts, delivered free of cost.

The contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 20th September, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Commissary-General at New York city shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of three hundred dollars ($300), signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 10 A. M. on September 15th, 1869.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed

C. L. KILBURN,
8 16 5t Brevet Brig. Gen'l & A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., August 30, 1869, for furnishing all the Corn, Oats, Hay, and Rye Straw (to be of first class merchantable quality) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of Corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of Oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of Hay; and two hundred tons of Straw; but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster. 8 16 6t

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3½

SHIPPING.

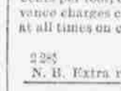
FOR LIVERPOOL AN
QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of M
Steamers are appointed to sail as f
lows:—
City of Boston, Saturday, August 21, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, August 28, at 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, September 4, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesd
from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....
To London..... 105 | To London.....
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris.....
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax.....
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Brem
etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by p
sons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offic
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

CHARLESTON, S. C
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray,
J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sai
TUESDAY, August 19, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection w
S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as l
as by any other route. For freight, apply to
2 22tf E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARF

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANC
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANT
COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHI
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for t
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, ev
Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the co
tinent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avo
unnecessary risks from transit by English railways a
crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and
pense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Expre
Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMON
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LIN
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE
THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKE
Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and Sou
Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting
Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and t
West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmon
and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWE
RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route co
mend it to the public as the most desirable medium
carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense
transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHI
LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds
cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. A
vance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight receive
at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28tf Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.


NEW EXPRESS LINE T
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington,
C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, wi
connections at Alexandria from the most direct route f
Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and
Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from t
first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown;
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VI
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANA
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communic
tion between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Mark
street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New Yor
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of Ne

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At the annual exhibition of the games of the Caledonian Club, the following were the successful contestants:—

In putting the stone, David Fenton won the first prize, and Andrew Hunter the second. In the standing jump, John Greenan, 9 feet 7 inches, won the first prize, and William Coates, 9 feet 4 inches, the second. In throwing the cober, Andrew Hunter won the first prize, and Bernard Perry the second. In throwing the hammer, David Fenton won the first, and Edward Totter the second prize. Thomas Feeney, who jumped 4 feet 9 inches in the running high leap, won the first prize, while John Greenan carried off the second prize with 4 feet 7½ inches. In the short race William Coates won the first and Thomas Jarvis the second prize. In the short race for boys John Klug was victorious and Jesse Steinhart second. The hitch and kick, which consisted of a kick at a tambourine suspended from a stick at right angles with a post, John Greenan, who kicked 9 feet 11 inches, won the first prize, and William Binder, who reached 7 feet 7 inches, won the second. John Greenan also won the sack race, John Robinson coming in second. There was no little amusement associated with this race, as well as a similar race set apart for the boys. In the Highland Fling, John Taylor, of New York, won the first prize, and James Moir, of Philadelphia, the second. There were a number of competitors for this prize, and all acquitted themselves well, and gave evidence of more than ordinary skill in the terpsichorean art. The sword dance was won by James Moir, of Philadelphia, Peter Reed, of Brooklyn, coming in second. The hurdle race three times around the ring was won by William Preston, first, and J. Rainer second. The same race by boys was won by John Coates, first, and James Chambers second. In the standing high leap John Greenan jumped 4 feet 5 inches, and Thomas Feeney 4 feet 3 inches. The long race, three times around the ring, was won by William Coates first, and Thomas Jarvis second. The sack race for boys was won by John Klug first, and John Magee second.

—The following seizures have been made by revenue officers within a few days. Two hundred and thirty-one gallons of spirits, lately in the possession of Jacob Baer, seized at Lancaster, on the ground that the 57th section of the act of Congress of July, 1868, had been violated, the special tax not having been paid. Rectifying tubs and other property found on the premises of Murphy & McCauley, No. 221 Lombard street. Seized on the information and complaint of James J. Brooks, for the alleged reason that whisky was taken into the place upon which the tax had not been paid.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—William Smith, aged twenty-eight years, residing in Seybert street, compound fracture of the leg, caused by being caught in some machinery at the Navy Yard. Mary Ragan, aged twenty-two years, arm fractured while at work in the basement of the Continental Hotel. Philip McMahon, aged fourteen years, residing at No 199 Pearl street, leg fractured by being run over by a locomotive on the Reading Railroad.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133¾.

—Internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $795,937.

—Export duties on tea and silk from Japan have been increased.

—The Democracy of Baltimore are about to split. Cause—the nominations.

—Boston was terrified by a "heaviest thunder storm of the season" yesterday.

—The Collector of Customs in Alaska has arrived at Sitka, and entered upon his duties.

—Mr. Peabody has donated $60,000 to establish another professorship in Washington College.

—The drought in Virginia and West Virginia and Georgia has damaged the crops seriously.

—Secretary Robeson, General Sherman, and Admiral Porter are at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

—The steamer Havana, of the Nashville Packet Company, was burned to the water's edge yesterday, on the river, twelve miles below Cincinnati. No lives were lost. Loss, $12,000.

—A train on the South Side Railroad, near Petersburg, Va., was thrown from the track, and the conductor, R. G. Hobson, and a colored clergyman, the Rev. Wm. Myers, were killed.

—Wm. Fullerton, being unsuccessful in searching for employment in Boston yesterday, spent his last money in the purchase of a loaded pistol, with which he shot and fatally wounded himself.

—Two deputy wardens of the Baltimore City Prison, Carr and Wilson, have resigned their positions in consequence of an investigation into the causes of the escape of Hoffman and his party a few days ago.

—George Long and a man named Simpson were arrested at Ballston Spa, N. Y., yesterday, for burglary at Bacheldorville, N. Y. They had with them a satchel full of silverware. Long, who is an escaped convict, shot the sheriff in the head, and was in turn shot through the leg.

Foreign Affairs.

—The vomito is disappearing in Cuba, and the volunteers are jubilant.

—Yesterday, Colonel Palacios, late Governor of Manzanillo, Cuba, sailed for Spain.

—The steamer Liberty, from Baltimore, arrived at Havana yesterday at noon.

—A general conscription of all males between 20 and 55 years of age has been ordered by the Governor of Santo Espiritu, Cuba.

—Austria will not reduce her army.

—The Carlists in Spain continue to fight and be defeated.

—The Orangemen of Dublin denounce disestablishment.

—Marshal McMahon will probably succeed the late Marshal Niel as Minister of War.

—Napoleon is ill, and the troops at the Camp of Chalons were reviewed by the Prince Imperial.

—It is said that two American prelates, held for three years in Abyssinia, have been released by the intercession of the British Government.

—The ship Bazaar, from Liverpool for New York, collided at sea with the ship Sandusky, from New York for Liverpool. Both were damaged, but are now safe.

—The miners of Sheffield have struck, and yesterday attacked the houses of the non-unionists, sacking several residences. The police charged on and dispersed the mob.

THE LABOR UNION.

Afternoon Session of the Congress—Interesting Proceedings.

In addition to the proceedings of the Congress of the National Labor Union, contained in THE TELEGRAPH's report of yesterday afternoon, the following occurred after we had gone to press:—

The body convened again at 3 P. M., the first business in order being the presentation of the report of the Committee on Credentials.

The committee reported that they had acted upon the credentials presented up to the hour of adjournment, and the report as far as prepared was adopted.

The committee further reported that Owen B. Daley, President of the International Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Association, by reason of absence from home, had obtained no credentials, and desired to be admitted as a delegate without them.

The proposition caused considerable debate, finally resulting in the admission of Mr. Daley.

On motion, a recess of fifteen minutes duration was taken, in order to allow the Treasurer to complete his accounts.

Among the delegates present were Miss Susan B. Anthony, of the Working Women's Association of New York; Miss Martha E. Walbridge, of St. Crispin's Society of Massachusetts; and several colored men, representatives of Maryland, Mississippi, and Philadelphia societies.

Upon reassembling, the President stated that it was his sad duty to announce the death of the late President of the National Labor Union, William H. Sylvis, of Pennsylvania, and trusted that the Congress would take some action thereupon.

On motion it was agreed that a committee of one from each State represented should be appointed to draft resolutions of condolence.

Mr. A. C. Cameron, of Illinois, the associate in business of the late Mr. Sylvis, delivered a touching eulogy of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Trevellick, of Michigan, the eulogy was adopted as the voice of the Congress.

President Lucker then, at half-past 5 o'clock, read the annual report, part of which had been prepared by the late President, Wm. H. Sylvis. The document was very lengthy.

On motion, it was referred to a committee of five, with instructions to print five hundred copies to be distributed among the various committees.

The Committee on Credentials then made a full and additional report.

The report stated, among other things, that they had received credentials from the Political Commonwealth of the Republic, and that they knew of no such organization. William West arose and said that he presented those credentials. The association was a labor organization that proposed to perform, by political means, the same objects that the Congress had in view. They proposed, when an employer refused to make an advance in wages, or a reduction of the hours of labor, that the State should employ such workman; in other words, to make the State the employer and the workingman the State.

The case was referred back to the committee.

The credentials of Miss Susan B. Anthony having been issued by an association not recognized as a labor organization, it was asked that the committee be relieved from their further consideration, and that Miss Anthony be admitted by the voice of the Congress as a delegate.

Mr. R. Walsh, of New York, under instructions from the Typographical Union, No. 6, of New York, protested against her admission. He said the lady is the proprietress of the paper called the *Revolution*, and advocates the payment of equal wages to men and women. Her paper is "not out" by "rats," men opposed to the Typographical Union, and the girls employed upon it do not receive the wages of the men. He asserted that she was an enemy of labor, and moved to lay upon the table the motion to admit her to the Congress.

Amid considerable confusion, the motion was put and carried almost unanimously.

It was then, on motion, agreed that the hours of the sittings of the congress should be from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

A motion to adjourn was made and carried.

Miss Anthony then addressed the body, stating that the girls employed in the office of the *Revolution* are paid forty cents per thousand ems, but in the independent offices they were paid but thirty or thirty-five cents. Union No. 6 should remember that the head woman of the Women's Typographical Union No. 1 had been working a long time in the office of the paper for 40 cents per thousand ems, and no objection had been made. She then gave a sketch of her services in establishing schools for the education of girls in type-setting, and asserted that the society which she represented was a labor association, and said that if the congress dared to stand by the resolution tabling the resolution admitting her to its deliberations, that it would be far from well for their reputation.

THE WATER QUESTION.

A Temporary Supply of Water—The Delaware Water Works in Motion—The Charter of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Yesterday the Schuylkill Navigation Company opened several of their dams along the Schuylkill, thus giving a temporary supply of water, which, with the assistance of the Kensington works, which have been put into motion, will afford relief for several days to come. As considerable comment has been indulged in with reference to the right of the Navigation Company to the water of the Schuylkill, we here produce that portion of the charter of this corporation bearing upon that subject:—

"The said the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, and their successors, shall henceforward and forever have, hold, take, use, and enjoy the whole water and water power of the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, that shall remain after drawing off from the dam there erected so much as may be necessary for the purpose of the navigation of the said river, canal and locks, without any restriction or other reservation whatever."

* * * * * * *

"It being, nevertheless, the true intent and meaning of the party to these presents, that the said the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia shall only have such use of the said water, as with the use thereof for the purpose of the navigation aforesaid will not reduce it below the surface or top of the said dam, or keep it so reduced."

* * * * * * *

"And it is also further agreed by the parties to these presents, that should it at any time happen that the water should be drawn off below the top or the surface of the dam, it shall be lawful for the said President, managers, and company to fasten up the gates or openings used by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, to draw off the water, and keep the same fastened until the water shall be raised as high as the top or surface of the dam."

The Navigation Company, under its charter from the State of Pennsylvania, has no right to sell to the city of Philadelphia, or any one else, any water power which would obstruct its navigation, as will be seen from a clause setting forth that all such sales are subject to this restriction, viz.:—

"Provided it be so done that it shall not at any time impede or interrupt the navigation, and shall apply the moneys arising from the sale of the water-power to the improvement of the navigation, or repairing any damages that the dams or locks may have sustained."

* * *

The law and agreement we have referred to are not only being violated now, under the pressure of a great public necessity, but they have repeatedly been violated heretofore, as will be seen by the following extract from the annual report of ex-Chief Engineer Cassin, made in 1864. After quoting the agreement in question, he said:—

"It will readily be seen from the above that the water of the Schuylkill cannot be made available in any considerably greater degree for motive purposes, and even at present, in seasons of great demand or drought, it is not available for such purposes without interfering with the guaranteed privileges of the Schuylkill Navigation Company and the operations of their canal. It is unfortunately a fact that scarcely a summer elapses in which the working of the canal alluded to does not seriously interfere with that of the water works. During the period in which I have had the honor of occupying the position of Chief Engineer, I have been served with notices repeatedly by the Schuylkill Navigation Company relating to supposed difficulties and alleged infringements of provisions in the above agreement, but which in every case prove easily to be adjusted with the assistance of the Committee on Water Works; and I mention the fact for the purpose only of showing that the agreement alluded to and above inserted is held by the company to be in full force."

Statistics of Prussia.

The *North German Correspondent* says:—

"There are few things in Prussia which foreigners are inclined to admire more unreservedly than her educational system. The Government, however, far from being content with what has been already accomplished, are unwearying in their endeavors to improve and perfect it. Thus we learn that, from the present year 600,000 thalers per annum are to be employed in raising the salaries of teachers in elementary schools in the eight older provinces of the kingdom. Since 1852 a gradual increase has been made, so that, in 1866, 989,364 thalers a year more than at the earlier date were expended for this purpose. Thus in all one million and a half thalers per annum are now devoted by the State to improving the position of the teachers of the poor.

"According to the latest official returns there are in Prussia 1,931,926 horses and 381,891 one and two-year old foals, 7,996,818 head of cattle, 22,202,087 sheep, 4,875,114 pigs, and 1,343,615 goats. Horses are most numerous in the provinces, Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Saxony, and Silesia, which contain from 305 to 389 to the German square mile, exclusive of foals. Cattle are generally more numerous in the new provinces than in the older ones. The average for the whole country is 1270 head per square mile. Sheep breeding has been much improved by the introduction of the merinos, which now form about fifty per cent. of the whole. The average number per square mile is 3371; in Pomerania there are as many as 6161, and in Posen 5569. Pigs average in the whole country 773 per square mile, but the province of Saxony has 1430, Nassau 1104, and Westphalia 947."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises ..... 5:12 | Moon Sets 0:58
Sun Sets ..... 6:35 | High Water 9:35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DUNGOROW,
THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July	29
Atalanta	London	New York	July	31
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug.	3
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	4
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug.	6
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	7
New York	Havre	New York	Aug.	7
Hammonia	Havre	New York	Aug.	7

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Aug.	17
Java	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	18
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	18
Somaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	19
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	19
Union	New York	Bremen	Aug.	19
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	21
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	21
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Aug.	21
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	21
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	28
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug.	17
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Aug.	19
Columbia	New York	Havana	Aug.	19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug.	21
Zazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Aug.	21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug.	23

Mails are forwarded by steamer this day as follows: The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

N. G. ship Martha, Lewin, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer Beverly Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque D. Nichols, Wyman, Salem, Mershon & Cloud.
Brig Giles Loring, Pinkham, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr J. Warren, Drisko, Machiasport, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Alaska, Clark, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Triline, Douglas, Salem, Attaliereid, Norton & Co.
Schr Petrel, Garrison, Baltimore, J. W. Bacon.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. barque Demetra, Rose, from New Bedford, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, 4 days from Wood's Hole, with guano to John S. Reese & Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Adelaide, Wilson, from Providence.
Schr Edna Harwood, Harwood, 7 days from Boston, with ice to captain.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, 5 days from Newburyport, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr May Morn, Stetson, 10 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, 9 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Chimo, Lansil, 8 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Denike, Jones, 5 day from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Laura, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Banner, Townsend, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Maria Ann, Raynar, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Lawa, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. E. Derrickson, Tunnell, 2 days from Lewes, Del., with grain to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Sabino, Currier, from Pensacola.
Schr James Warren, Drisko, from Providence.
Schr Alaska, Clark, from Boston.
Schr L. Blew, Buckalew, from Boston.
Schr A. Wooley, Keanz, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Boston.
Schr J. E. Mesarvey, Weil, from Boston.
Schr T. J. Tratton, Talpey, from Boston.
Schr Republier, McFadden, from Norwich.
Schr Pennsylvania, Smith, from Norwich.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, from Bangor.
Schr W. Long, Mace, from Salem.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 17.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Daniel Herr, with lumber, for New York.
Quaker City, light, to Thornton Barnes.
Minnehaha, with grain and bark to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Harry C. Trump, with lumber to Trump & Son.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Arcturus, Edwards, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship C. H. Southard, Ross, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 16th ult. lat. 40 N., long. 52 W.
Ship N. Mosher, Mosher, sailed from Antwerp 1st inst. for Cardiff.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 15th instant.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Beckett, hence, at Newburyport 14th inst.
Barque Frederika Louise, reported 37 days from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th inst. lat. 41 08, long. 64 40, by a New York pilot boat.
Barque Rhea Sylvia, McKenzie, hence for Rotterdam, was spoken 13th inst., off Cape May.
Barque Danish Princess, Sopwith, hence for Antwerp 2d instant.
Barque Haabet, Pedersen, hence, at Cronstadt 29th ult.
Brig Potomac, Carver, hence, at Portland 12th inst.
Brigs Monica, McCobb, and Prairie Rose, Leeds, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, 20 days from Cow Bay, at New York 15th inst.
Schr Frances Satterly (late Tucker), from Sagua, sailed from Fortress Monroe 13th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Nathaniel Holmes sailed from New London 14th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgson, hence, at Newburyport 13th instant.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, sailed from Newburyport 13th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary R. Somers, Somers, was up at New Orleans 12th inst. for Boston.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelley, cleared at Boston 14th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Watauga, Lawrence, cleared at Savannah 14th inst. for Jacksonville.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, sailed from Charleston 14th inst. for Wilmington, Del.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, hence, at Providence 14th instant.
Schrs Casper Haft, Carroll, from Boston, and J. Truman, Gibbs, from New Bedford, both for Philadelphia, at New York 15th inst.
Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelley, and William A. Crocker, Baxter, hence, at Portsmouth 12th inst.

MISCELLANY.

A Port Warden's survey was held at Savannah on Thursday morning on the schr A. M. Flanagan, ashore on the knoll. The report recommended that she be discharged to the extent necessary to get her off. She lies easy but deep in the mud.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE,

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by S.S. & C. K. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A.M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7 40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4 50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chestnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:20 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	Arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Preston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LABOR UNION.

Toilers in Session at the Assembly Buildings—Continuation of the Congress This Morning.

This morning at half-past 9 o'clock the proceedings of the Congress of the National Labor Union were resumed in the Assembly Buildings. The full body of the delegates were present, and the officers of the Congress were in their places.

President Lucker called the convention to order.

The first business was the reading, correction, and approval of the minutes of yesterday's session.

The Chairman then announced the following committees:—

Committee on Condolence—Messrs. H. H. Day, New York; Charles McLean, Mass.; Coggswell, Illinois; George H. Powell, Conn.; Stuarwalt, Va.; Marks, N. J.; McMahon, Md.; Reed, Pa.; Cairs, D. C.; Moffett, Tenn.; Wade, Miss.; Walker, Ala.; Johnson, Ga.; Keen, Iowa; Wolf, Wis.; Field, Mich.; Daily, Ohio; Cameron, Kansas; Puett, Ind., and McGuise, Missouri.

Committee on President's Address—Messrs. A. W. Phelps, Conn.; McLean, Mass.; Daily, Ohio; West, Miss., and Shaeffer, N. Y.

Committee on Platform—Messrs. Cameron, Illinois; Walker, Ala.; McGuire, Mo.; Cairs, D. C.; Sylvis, Pa.; Trevellick, Mich.; Cummings, Mass.; Dewey, N. Y.; Puett, Ind.; Cameron, Kansas; West, Mass.; Stockton, Ind.; Cramer, Tenn.; Sharp, N. J.; Stuarwalt, Va.; C. B. Johnson, Ga.; Kuh, Iowa; DeWolf, Wis.; Daily, Ohio, and A. W. Phelps, Conn.

Committee on Organization and Constitution—Messrs. H. G. Walls, Pa.; McLaughlin, Mass.; Kuhn, N. Y.; Trevellick, Mich.; Clark, Ill.; Moffett, Tenn.; Isaac Myers, Ind.; J. H. Jones, N. J.; and Martha M. Wallbridge, Mass.

The following report was then presented, read, and referred to the Committee on Labor:—

To the National Labor Union:—The Committee on Eight-hour Law respectfully reports, that the law of Congress making eight hours a day's work for all employes of the Government has, after encountering much opposition, gone into practical effect under proclamation of the President of the United States. This result would have been induced only by extraordinary obstructions interposed by subordinates whose duty it was to carry out the will of Congress in its enactment. Their opposition, however, was encouraged by two Attorneys-General, and was only overcome by prerogative usually interposed when insurrection defies civil power, or when supreme laws are to be enforced. We can therefore judge of the result only by the force necessary to overcome it. We congratulate workingmen on the success of this measure of right, and ask them to be encouraged to press for further amelioration. They must not suppose opposition yet overcome; that law is revocable, and enmity will attack it in many ways. They must be united and alert for all resorts. Even now, in at least one navy yard, by bell-ring and roll-call eight and a half hours' attendance of workmen is exacted, to make no account of the time extracted in travelling to and fro. In connection with this subject, attention is called to the fact that the Eight-hour law took effect from and after its passage, and its advantages attached at once; yet the disbursing officers of the Government withheld from the workmen twenty per cent. of their pay, and the President expressly prohibited those officers from making good this deficiency. This body should memorialize the Congress of the United States to make provision for their claims, and not compel the claimants to await the slow and expensive process of prosecuting their rights before the departments. Respectfully submitted,

A. T. CAIRS, for committee.

Moses W. Field, of Michigan, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Platform:—

Resolved, That the national money known as the greenback currency is popular and satisfactory to the working millions of the country, and experience has fully demonstrated that the national credit is our best basis for a sound and reliable circulating medium.

The same delegate offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Platform:—

Resolved, That the reduction of the interest on the public debt is a question of urgent necessity, and the only available and practicable plan to accomplish that end is to be found in the issue of United States notes, called "greenbacks," to pay the "five twenty" bonds and all other obligations of the Government that, by the strict letter of the law, can now be paid in lawful money.

Resolved, That Congress should provide for the funding of that portion of the national debt not required for a circulating medium, by the issue of long bonds, bearing interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent., and that or United States currency notes, at the option of the holders, should be convertible or reconvertible into such bonds at par.

The same delegate offered the following, which likewise had a similar reference:—

Whereas, The piece of American labor is above the wages paid for labor in other countries; and

Whereas, The products of the cheaper labor of foreign countries when imported into the United States compete with the productions of American labor in our home markets, to the manifest injury of our workingmen, thereby decreasing enterprise, industrial independence, and diversity of employments, and tending to degrade our labor and force down the wages of American workingmen to the level of the ill-paid millions of Europe; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand such adjustment of the duties on all commodities produced by the labor of foreign countries as will adequately protect American labor, and restrain the excessive importation of commodities abroad which we have the raw material, the skill, and the ability to produce in our own country.

John M. Bossong, of New York, offered the following, which had a like reference with the foregoing:—

Resolved, That a tax of ten cents be levied upon each workingman represented in this National Labor Union, five cents of which is to be appropriated to the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of William H. Sylvis, and the remaining five cents for the support and education of the wife and children of our deceased President.

Mr. West, of Miss., offered the following:—

Whereas, "All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and established for their benefit;" that all freemen are equal in political rights, and entitled to the largest political and religious liberty compatible with good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents; and "no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive, separate public emoluments, privileges, or immunities from the Government, but in consideration of public services;" and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force and should be repealed. To do so, however, is a difficult work when such laws or usages are interwoven with pride, prejudice, and selfishness. Besides, experience shows that laboring people are more than others disposed "to suffer while evils are sufferable" than to organize for their abolition;

And whereas, We are admonished by the imperilled rights of labor throughout the United States, to organize and agitate in its behalf, with the decree "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and the adage that "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance," enthroned in our hearts and emblazoned as mottoes on our banners, assured of success over corrupt political schemers, and the speculators and bankers who are preying like harpies upon the fruits of honest labor, and thus restore to our political and social systems that equilibrium of rights and justice so necessary to good government and domestic tranquility; therefore be it

Resolved, That we organize under the name of the Water Valley Division of the National Labor Reform party, and cordially invite all freemen to join us who are engaged in productive industry, and obeying in good faith the Divine decree by eating bread in the sweat of their faces; all who open up and cultivate farms, build cities, construct railroads, erect factories, toil in workshops, teach schools, labor in their professions of law and medicine, and divinity or preaching the Gospel, as also those "who by intellectual labor extract the principles of science from the great arcana of nature, and give them practical forms of art and direct the hand of industry."

Resolved, That laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from a system of monetary laws which were enacted during the late war as measures, it was assumed, "necessary to the life of the nation," and which is now sought to be perpetuated in the interest of bondholders and bankers, as a means to subvert the Government of our fathers and establish on its ruins an empire in which all political power shall be centralized to restrain and oppress the rights of labor, and subordinate its votaries to the merciless demands of aggregated capital and supercilious authority.

Resolved, That the National Banking system, being inimical to the spirit of liberty, and subversive of the principles of justice, and without warrant in the Constitution of the United States, and wrongfully increasing the burdens of the wealth-producing classes thirty millions ($30,000,000) of dollars annually, justice, the aspirations of honest industry, and the spirit of imperilled liberty demand its immediate repeal and the substitution of legal-tender Treasury notes as the exclusive currency of the nation.

Resolved, That this division of the "National Labor Reform Party" is opposed to the continuation and creation of banks by acts of incorporation, by either State or National authority, with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation, any notes, bills, or other paper of any other bank to circulate as money, except the "legal-tender Treasury notes" herein contemplated.

Resolved, That the present rate of interest is in excess of and disproportionate to the increase of National wealth, and being the governing power in the distribution to capital and labor, is oppressive to the producing classes.

Resolved, That the revenue laws of the United States should be altered so that, instead of subordinating labor to capital, they may afford just protection to labor and the industrial interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That the "legal-tender Treasury notes" should be made a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and convertible at the option of the holder into Government bonds, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, with the privilege to the holder to reconvert the bonds into Treasury notes, or the Treasury notes into bonds, at pleasure.

Resolved, That the claim of the bondholders, that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks, and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should nevertheless be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate, and in keeping with the characteristic arrogance of inflated wealth.

Resolved, That the exemption from tax of over two thousand five hundred millions of dollars in Government bonds and securities is a violation of the just principles of revenue laws, and until they are made subject to taxation we are opposed to any appropriation for the payment of any interest that may accrue.

Resolved, That land monopolies are at variance with the doctrine that "all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights," and if persisted in, must ultimately result in the subversion of free institutions, as also the social and political well-being of the laboring masses. To prevent this calamity, the public lands adapted to agriculture should be given, in reasonable quantities, to none but American citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, and actual occupants. Individual owners of extensive tracts of land should be encouraged to dispose of the same in small parcels, at reasonable prices, to actual settlers, that they may thus become identified with our soil, as responsible, intelligent citizens of the State.

Resolved, That the contemplated organization of a gigantic money corporation to import labor from China and India, upon the assumption that our climate and productions are not adapted to the labor of white men and women, and only suited to the natives of China, India, and Africa, is calculated to deceive and mislead intelligent Europeans and others of our race, and to prevent them from immigrating to the productive lands and genial climate of the South. Besides, it tends to encourage proprietors of large landed estates to withhold their lands from sale, thus establishing and perpetuating by authority of law a monopoly of money, land, and labor dangerous to the material interest of the intelligent laboring masses, and fraught with fearful consequences to the future of our war-stricken section.

Resolved, That convict labor in penitentiaries should be abolished, and the convicts employed outside of the penitentiaries in such service as shall conflict least with honest industry.

Resolved, That it is a duty which should be exercised with pleasure, to guard with vigilant care the delicate and sacred rights of the daughters of toil who are engaged in various industrial pursuits, and solicit their hearty co-operation in our efforts to vindicate the rights of the laboring classes, while we pledge them, in return, our individual and undivided support.

Resolved, That religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to success, schools and other means of education should be encouraged, such as the formation of mechanics' institutes, lyceums, reading rooms, and whatever additional agencies may hereafter be deemed conducive to the cause of morality and intelligence.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the law-making power of the United States and of the several States to so harmonize every interest and economize in every department that a day's work in State and National service shall be reduced to eight hours, thus wisely providing from two to four hours for private business, reading, and contemplation.

Resolved, That we will support candidates for office irrespective of past and present party associations, whose avowed principles most nearly approximate ours, and whose character furnishes the best guarantee of fidelity until such time as we shall deem it expedient to nominate candidates of our own.

The above resolutions were referred to the Committee on Platform.

Mr. Walls, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that the action of the Congress yesterday, in excluding Miss Susan B. Anthony from a seat on the floor as a delegate, was not dictated by any feelings personal to herself, but solely by the want of an assurance that the society she professed to represent was a *bona fide* working-women's association.

This resolution gave rise to some debate, when it was amended so as to give Miss Anthony a seat upon the floor.

The yeas and nays were called for.

As the list of the delegates was in the hands of the printer, inaccessible till after noon, the Congress adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

After reassembling at 2 o'clock, the first business attended to was the election of a temporary Secretary, as the gentleman regularly occupying that position had been compelled to leave for New York.

Mr. Frederick Baker, of this city, was elected by acclamation.

The vote by yeas and nays upon the motion to admit Miss Susan B. Anthony as a delegate, notwithstanding the contrary action of yesterday, was then declared in order.

Miss Anthony was present in the hall, in consultation with her friends.

A danger of further debate before the vote could be taken manifesting itself, Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, acting in the interest of Miss Anthony, announced that she withdrew her name and claims to a seat upon the floor.

As she was entitled to a seat by virtue of a right of representation from a workingwoman's society, separate from that from which she had claimed as a delegate, a right which gave her the privilege of speaking, but not of voting, by withdrawing her name she did not exclude herself from the Congress.

Some members protested against allowing the name to be withdrawn.

A motion then was made that the whole matter be laid upon the table. Carried.

Mr. Cameron then moved that Miss Anthony be permitted now to withdraw her credentials.

This likewise was opposed.

Miss Anthony then rose to her feet, and said that it was only through the persuasion of her friends that she had permitted her name to be withdrawn; that they had assured her that the vote was certain of being recorded forty against her, and that it was for the purpose of saving the Congress the burning disgrace of rejecting her that she did not wish the vote to be taken.

A member.—"That's a rough way of putting it!"

Miss Anthony.—"But the correct way."

Mr. McClain, of Massachusetts, then got the floor, and went into a defense of Miss Anthony.

A scene of confusion ensued.

Points of order were put forward in rapid succession, and hot speeches rattled from every quarter of the hall.

Pending this hubbub, we go to press.

THE MUSICAL EXERCISES AT FAIRMOUNT PARK.—The programme for to-morrow afternoon at Fairmount Park is as follows:—

1. Grand March.
2. Selection, "Don Juan."
3. Grand Waltz.
4. Selection, "Grande Duchesse."
5. Tiphus Polka.
6. Homeward March, by G. Blessner.
   Intermission.
7. Overture, "Stradella."
8. Selection, German Songs.
9. Serenade, "Don Pasquale."
10. Galop Columbanus.
11. Selection, "Barbe Bleue."
12. Golden Robin Polka.
13. Finale.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—Notwithstanding the opening of the dams on the Schuylkill river by the Navigation Company, the water at the Fairmount dam this morning was seven inches below its top, so that the supply from the river is now exhausted, until we have heavy rains. The condition of the various reservoirs is not at all flattering, though there is no danger anticipated as to the supply in the northern part of the city, as the Kensington water works are now in full operation and capable of keeping up a sufficiency of water in those reservoirs. In the Corinthian avenue basin there are 15 feet of water; the Fairmount basins, 3 feet; Spring Garden basins, 7 feet; and Kensington basins, 6 feet.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.—The guests and friends of the "Passmore Mansion," Darby Road, assembled in the spacious parlors, last evening, to view the beautiful tableaux, gotten up with great care and participation by the Misses Willis and Heyl. The dressing was very costly and elegant, and the performing unsurpassed—so considered by those fortunate enough to be present. It was considered a grand success, and after partaking of refreshments abundantly supplied by the kind hostess, they retired to their places of rest much pleased, hoping for a repetition.

A CORRECTION.—The morning papers contain an erroneous account of a fire on board of the Cape May steamer Lady of the Lake, on her way to this city yesterday. The alarm of fire was caused from passengers seeing what they supposed to be smoke, from the fact of one of the valves being caught up and a little steam escaping. After the valve was adjusted the steamer resumed her trip to the city.

IMPLICATED IN THE HORSTMANN ROBBERY.—Alderman Toland yesterday held three lads, whose ages average about 12 years, to answer the charge of being implicated in the robbery of spool silk from Horstmann's factory, at Fifth and Cherry streets, on Friday last. It will be remembered that the lads were caught in the act of pulling the boxes containing the silk from the window.

LARCENY AT OAKDALE PARK.—Yesterday, during the exercises at Oakdale Park, William H. Lord lost a watch. Subsequently Policeman Warner arrested John Brock, who has been held by Alderman Massey to answer the offence of stealing the watch.

MAYOR FOX'S POLICE—FIVE DISMISSALS IN ONE DISTRICT.—The Police Court of Mayor Fox is again at work, and is kept quite busily engaged in disposing of the cases of defaulting policemen, who have been reported for various offenses. At one of the sessions recently, James McLaughlin, Michael Driscoll, John Finley, Monroe Bowne, and Israel Blessing, of the Eighteenth district, were on hand on a charge of sleeping while on duty. Lieutenant De Haven, of that district, on August 5, took a stroll through his district, and the result of it was detailed pretty freely before the court. His testimony was as follows:—

Lieutenant De Haven sworn—On or about August 5 I left my house at 10 o'clock at night; I took Policeman Peterman, and when I arrived at Coopersville I asked a watchman when he had seen my officers; he said about a half an hour ago, and that they had gone down Second street; this was about twelve o'clock; we stood around there about twenty minutes, talking, when Policeman McLaughlin came over from the watch-box, which was twenty feet from where we had been standing; he gave an excuse for being there, but if his story had been true he could have heard us talking and asking for him; I then crossed over and found Policeman Driscoll lying on his stomach on a cellar door of a tavern, fast asleep; I then walked down to Second street and the Reading Railroad; I saw the watchman, and asked him when he had seen an officer; he said none all night, except at Coopersville; I then went to Cumberland street, west of Sorrel street, and found three men whom I thought were bummers; I went up to them, and examining them, I found that they were officers, and that they were asleep; they were Policemen Bowen, Finley, and Blessing; Finley was off his beat; Bowen said that he had just been lying down ten minutes; I was standing near where they were lying, and talking to Officer Peterman about five minutes before I awoke them; if they had been awake they certainly would have seen or heard us talking; we were talking very loud; this was about 2 o'clock in the morning.

The Court found these men guilty, and the Mayor approved the verdict and removed them from the force.

ROBBERIES AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERIES.—About 1 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to enter the liquor store of Mr. Ryan, No. 144 South Second street. The thieves had a horse and wagon with them, and were frightened off by the approach of a policeman.

At 3 o'clock this morning the clothing store of M. Rosenberger, No. 239 East Girard avenue, was entered over a back transom, and robbed of clothing to the amount of four or five hundred dollars, and about eighteen dollars in cash. The thieves succeeded in crossing into the Tenth district, and on going down Laurel street, below New Market, with their plunder, were observed by a policeman, who commanded them to halt. Not complying, he followed them, when they ran, and on their way threw a portion of the plunder into the lumber yard. They escaped. The bundles were examined, and found to contain nine pairs of pantaloons, four coats, and a suit of old clothing. The new clothing has been identified as the property of Mr. Rosenberger.

Yesterday afternoon, while Mrs. Fulton, residing at No. 3307 Hamilton street, West Philadelphia, was up stairs, some one entered the house from the rear and carried off five solid silver spoons. Some beggars who daily frequent that locality are suspected of committing the theft.

Yesterday morning a rag-picker, while going through Hestonville, stopped in the rear of the residence of John Hancock, and finding no one present, set to work and wrenched off the nozzle of the hydrant and a long piece of lead pipe leading from the bath-room. While engaged in this a neighbor saw him, when he put off, leaving his push-cart behind. The vehicle contained old copper, brass, iron, and rags.

THE TOBACCO TAX.—In answer to a letter inquiring how manufacturers of tobacco could save the stamps, or their value, used in stamping a lot of tobacco which is subsequently spoiled or rendered worthless, the acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue writes as follows:—

"Stamps which have once been attached to packages of tobacco, and cancelled, cannot afterwards be removed and affixed to other packages. The law requires all tobacco to be stamped before being removed from the manufactory or place where it is made. If the manufacturer sees fit to attach the stamps before he is actually obliged to do so, he does it at his own option, and at his own risk. This office cannot redeem stamps which have been once used, nor guarantee such stamps as are affixed to packages of tobacco until the tobacco is finally consumed, or even until it is sold, and passes out of the hands of the manufacturer. When the stamps are once affixed to the packages they become a part thereof, and can neither be again used by the manufacturers or redeemed by the Government."

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent the following circular to Collectors of Customs:—

"The work and labor of affixing and cancelling Internal Revenue stamps on imported cigars required by the provision of section 93 of the act of July 20, 1868, to be done before the cigars leave the custody of the officers of the Customs, shall only be performed by sworn officers and employes of the Customs, under the direction and control of the Collector; and for such services there shall be collected from importers a fee of 20 cents for each thousand cigars so stamped and cancelled, which shall be turned into the Treasury for the use of the United States, and be accounted for by the Collector as other Customs fees."

THE PEACH TRADE.—Over forty thousand baskets of this luscious fruit arrived this morning and were readily disposed of. Of that amount 6000 arrived on the W. Whildin, 3000 on the Josephine Thompson, 3000 on the H. A. Adams, 1600 on the Benjamin Meinder, 3070 on the Roanoke, 4500 on Lore's barge, 3000 on the brig Walker and barge from Bohemia, Md.; 13,358 on three barges from Appoquinnimmick creek, Del.; and 3200 on the C. N. Price and others, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Sassafras furnished 16,500 baskets. Round Top 3000, and Whorton creek, Md., 1600. The peaches were generally too ripe for New York purchasers, who bought sparingly. Early Crawfords brought readily $2·00 per basket, while the ordinary quality ran from 40 to 60 cents.

THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT—THE SPLIT STILL CONTINUES.—In accordance with the announcement of the Republican City Executive Committee, eleven delegates elected to the Fourth Legislative Convention met this morning at O'Neil's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets, and after organizing proceeded to the nomination of a candidate. Mr. William C. Elliott was nominated, and having received the majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee. The delegates of Mr. Joseph Bready, who also received the nomination on Jumper, refused to put in an appearance, and the probabilities are that the Republicans of that district will have two candidates in the field.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange today, at the prices annexed:—

50 shares Empire Transportation Company	$5375
50 " " "	$5350
100 shares Spruce and Pine Street Railway Co.	$23
1 share Mercantile Library Co., paid up	$16·25
Christian street, No. 1516—Three-story dwelling, subject to ground rent of $132.	$1700,
Do do, No. 1518	$1650, clear.
Do do, No. 1520	$1700,
subject to ground rent of $132.	
Do do, No. 1522	$1800, clear.
Do do, No. 1524	$1700,
subject to ground rent of $132.	

THE HORNET.—This vessel, which was seized on Sunday by the U. S. revenue cutter Miami, on the Delaware, on suspicion that she was engaged in the Cuban cause, still lies in the stream above Gloucester, under the guns of her captor. Her officers and crew are aboard under guard. The authorities are busily engaged in investigating the affair, and it is thought by to-morrow that sufficient will be known to enable them to act in the matter.

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

LAWNS,

ORGANDIES,

And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Virginia Legislature and the Test Oath—A Republican Split in Maryland Imminent—Unprecedented Sale of Revenue Stamps—The Treasury Department Plate Printers' Strike.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican Split in Maryland.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—There is a serious split in the Republican party of Maryland, which is widened by the conduct of Postmaster-General Creswell. That wing of the party headed by Judge Bond is out in a card this morning denouncing the Baltimore *American* and the Fulton family in general. Creswell goes with the Fulton faction, and has used the Federal patronage in Maryland to crush out the Bond faction.

Revenue Stamps.

Orders for tobacco stamps at the Internal Revenue Bureau were larger yesterday than on any one day in the history of the department.

The Virginia Legislature.

The Richmond *State Journal* of last evening says it is authorized to say that General Canby has not yet decided when he will issue the proclamation calling the Legislature together and announcing the result of the election in Virginia. It further states that he will require the test oath from members of the Legislature, and in this he is sustained by Grant and the administration. The *Journal* speaks with authority, being the Canby organ.

Plate Printers.

Treasurer Spinner says that the plate printers here in the Treasury are sustaining the strikers in New York, and that the former propose to strike in case the printing of fractional currency is transferred to the Treasury Department. In that event the Secretary of the Treasury will set women to learn the business, and clean the plate printers out entirely. It is probable that the printing of the fractional currency will be transferred to Washington in a few days.

Swindlers.

The United States Treasurer has received a circular from New York, issued by Daly & Co., which seems to be the same thing as Gumbridge & Co., wherein the public are informed that ten dollars in counterfeit United States notes are so well executed that they can scarcely be told from the genuine, and that brokers in Wall street have been deceived by them. Daly, of course, says they are a good investment, and they propose to furnish them in quantities to suit purchasers at half their value.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	209¾	Western Union Tele.	38¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	76½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	81¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	89¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	88¾	Adams Express	58¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	98¾	Wells, Fargo	19½
Chi. and R. I. R.	116	United States	66¾
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	151¾	Gold	133¾
Pacific M. S.	84¾	Market unsettled.	

DELAWARE.

A Brilliant Meteor.

Last Friday night, at 11·21, while we were observing the planet Jupiter, a large green meteor proceeded from the neighborhood of the constellation Pegasus, pursuing a serpentine course towards the eastern horizon. Such was the brilliancy of the meteor that it eclipsed the light of Jupiter and of the fixed stars, casting upon the roof for three-fourths of a second a distinct shadow of a pair of spectacles which I had stooped to pick up. I supposed at first that my companion had struck a match to aid me in my search, but, quickly looking up, saw the emerald train left by the swiftly flying globe of light. Some twenty meteors of greater or less brightness were observed between 10·30 and 12 o'clock, mostly in the southeastern sky; and since the 10th instant I have observed nearly a hundred. It will be remembered that at this period the earth is passing through the inner edge of an orbital ring of meteoric bodies, the other node occurring in February.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

A Steer that Wouldn't be Butchered.

The same journal prints the following:—

Samuel Fennimore, of Appoquinimink, a few days ago sold a fattened steer to a butcher, but when the butcher came to take possession of his purchase, the steer having grown fat upon his own native heather, had serious objections to being transferred, but after an exciting chase his steership accidentally fell into a ditch, where he was captured by those in pursuit, and with lines and timbers once more raised on *terra firma*. But no sooner had his feet reached solid ground than he again asserted his independence, and bidding defiance to his pursuers, with head and tail erect, he left again to enjoy his old pasture ground, where he was left complete master of the field. On the following day the number of pursuers was increased, and with guns and other warlike instruments, the pursuit was renewed; the steer, meanwhile, snuffling danger in the distance, prepared for a vigorous resistance, and at the first onset dispersed his pursuers, chasing them through Mr. Fennimore's peach orchard, knocking over one of Mr. Fennimore's hands, and chasing another, who had poured the contents of his gun into the face of the steer, up a peach tree, just in time for the body of the tree to receive the onset of the charge, to the serious injury of the tree. Becoming surrounded by his pursuers, he again threw up his head, and snuffling the morning air, broke away, and after leaping several hedgerows was again brought to bay in Mr. Fennimore's orchard, determined to stand his ground. His pursuers cautiously approached, and one of them, with a trusty rifle, crept from tree to tree towards his steership, who upon being discovered by him was immediately put to flight and compelled to seek refuge in a peach tree, just in time to keep from being annihilated by the infuriated beast, who seeing his enemy treed, stood beneath and looked up at him, giving him a fair opportunity to plunge a bullet into his brain, which was done. Thus ended the exciting chase, which resulted in three persons more or less injured, none seriously, and a dead steer.

A Dutch Canal.

The great ship canal which is to connect Amsterdam with the North Sea, at a cost of 27,000,000 guilders, is now once more in progress, the Government of the Netherlands having relieved the contractors of certain difficulties which for a time hindered the work. The canal will be about fifteen miles in length. One portion of its course lies through the sea known to the Dutch as the Y, and through Wyker Meer, where it will be strongly embanked. The sandy peninsula beyond, about five miles wide, will be cut through, and a harbor will be built at its mouth, at a part of the coast where a harbor is greatly wanted. For the proper utilization of this canal the Zuyder Zee is to be shut out from Amsterdam, and the Pampus dam by which this is to be effected is already half finished, and the locks and sluices connected with it are in progress. By this undertaking Holland will add one more to her grand engineering works, but it appears to be an English firm who holds the contract. The opening of the new port as a harbor of refuge will be a boon to all the mariners who navigate the North Sea.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Prussia Trying to Destroy the Peace of Europe—Napoleon's Amnesty Decrees—The Rumored Negotiations for the Sale of Cuba—The Wreck of the Germania—The Fees of the Custom House.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussia and the Peace of Europe.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—The entire press of this city disapprove of the note recently sent by the Prussian Government, denying Von Beust's assertion in respect to his endeavors to promote amity. The journals denounce the course of Prussia as "unprecedented diplomacy."

The Harvard and Oxford Boys.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Harvard and Oxford crews are out every day for practice. The tide between Putney and Mortlake has been bad, and rowing could only be done early in the morning or late at night. Good judges say the "Oxonians" are faultless and past comment. The Harvard crew have much improved, and are rapidly working into the English style. They display great strength, and their pace against a reverse tide is rapid. The question is generally asked, Can they hold out at the terrific pace at which they start? Betting to-day is five to two on the Oxford. Yesterday it was three.

Exhibition of Christian Art.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The Pope has decided to hold a universal exhibition of Christian art next year.

Napoleon's Amnesty Decrees.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The press of this city regard the recent amnesty decrees of the Emperor as an abandonment of his past policy and as a pledge for the future.

Marshal Neil's Funeral.

The funeral of Marshal Neil takes place to-day.

Cuba and the United States.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The *Epoca* and other papers of this city deny the existence of negotiations between Spain and the United States relative to Cuba.

It is said that the Government desires the restoration of order in Cuba before considering the subject of cession to the United States. The rumor of a proposition looking to an Iberian Union is officially denied. Paul S. Forbes, of New York, who has been here for some time in the interest of Cuba, has gone to America, but will return here on the reassembling of the Cortes.

A Predicted Change.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—It is rumored that William Stuart, English Minister to Buenos Ayres, will go to Madrid in the same capacity.

Dead.

Charles Moore, member of Parliament for Tipperary, is dead.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

News from the Wreck of the Steamship Germania—What has been Recovered.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 17.—News from the wreck of the Germania to last night states that only one bar of silver has been recovered since Saturday, making 28 bars in all.

The ship has settled aft in nine fathoms of water, and her cargo is coming up, consisting of sewing machines, clocks, tobacco, etc., almost worthless.

The officers of the Germania report that another steamship struck near the same place on the same day, but got off and proceeded on her voyage. The captain of the Germania is still at the wreck. The Cleopatra is sunk in shoal water, and her captain is endeavoring to secure the cargo saved by boats. The barque Odd Fellow, of New London, bound to Greenland, was lost on Little Placentia on Friday last, and was plundered by wreckers, who left nothing for the owners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Unconstitutional Customs Fees.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Commissioner of Customs writes to the Collector of Customs at New York, that fees collected under State and municipal laws are unconstitutional, and shall hereafter in no instance be collected. This abolishes all fees, except the following imposed by the United States:—A tax of thirty cents per ton annually to the Collector of Customs for the different ports where they belong, as well as fees for necessary papers and United States hospital money. The following are mentioned as among the fees abolished:—Harbor tonnage tax, pilot license and half-pilotage laws, Port-Warden's fees, State hospital tax. Under this ruling Georgetown, D. C., must refund $18,000 and Alexandria, Va., $60,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Wealthy Usurers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Russell Sage and G. B. Watts, the two gents sentenced to imprisonment for usury, have put in affidavits to procure a suspension of sentence. Sage denies locking up money, and says as he is engaged in the active management of four large railroads, and in the construction of four others, and trustee for various companies and their creditors to the extent of twenty millions, such a course would be highly prejudicial to himself.

He did not know the transaction he was charged with was criminal, and has returned the interest. Watts states that he loaned money for money, and the excess beyond legal interest was his commissions.

Judge Cardozo reserved his decision.

FROM THE STATE.

President Grant to Visit the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 17.—President Grant will arrive here this evening on a special train from the North at 8 o'clock, and will remain over night. He will be the guest of Senator Cameron during his stay.

WHITE PINE MINES.

Riotous Demonstrations Against "Four Dollar" Men on Treasure Hill.

The Nevada *Inland Empire* says:—

"Yesterday morning a force of armed men, to the number of twenty or twenty-five, made another raid on the four-dollar men engaged in some of the principal mines on Treasure Hill. All the raiders were armed with revolvers, and many of them wore masks. Their coming was unheralded, and their conduct the most reckless and outrageous ever perpetrated in a civilized community. Shafts were visited in which unoffending miners were at work, and shots and stones without number poured down among the workmen. In some instances the men were induced to come to the surface, and were then assaulted with six shooters and stones, in the most violent and brutal manner. Many, it is believed, owe their escape from almost instant death to the darkness of the night.

"As it was, several were badly beaten and bruised, and one man, a Cornishman, named Joseph Gerrans, had his right thigh broken while fleeing from the mob, by running into an open cut some twelve or fifteen feet deep. Several shots were fired at Gerrans as he made over the precipice, and he only succeeded in evading further pursuit of the fiends by crawling with his broken leg some twenty feet into a drift in the bottom of the cut. Meantime bullets and stones fell thick as hail among the terrified miners who still remained in the shafts and chambers, where an hour before they were peaceably prosecuting their labor.

"The scene just described occurred at the Nevada and Summit mines, though in all directions among the mines of Chloride Flat, extending as far north as the Original Hidden Treasure, similar outrages were attempted, but not attended with such serious results. When watchmen, miners, and all had either fled over the hills or taken refuge in the friendly chambers and drifts of the mines, the Ku-Klucker disappeared. Soon after the miners came out of their hiding places, when it was ascertained that all had escaped, marvellously in some instances, uninjured, save Gerrans.

"Marshal Coleman and his aids were most efficient in the discharge of their duties, and soon had suspected parties and some of the officers of the Miners' Union, including the President, safely lodged in the station-house. Sheriff Irwin and his deputies were also quickly on the ground, and during the day a large number of arrests were made, but some who were able to give a clear account of themselves were subsequently released. In the afternoon the following-named persons were brought down and placed in the county jail to await an examination on the charge of riot, which will be preferred by the District Attorney:—Peter Leonard (President Miners' Union), Justin McCarthey (Treasurer), John Brady, William O'Keefe, Daniel Murphy, and John Delauley. The records, including the roll of membership of the Miners' Union, were also captured, and are now in the possession of the officers."

CRIME.

A Broker Runs Away with $20,000 and Another Man's Wife.

On the 10th of May, Robert E. Sprague, a broker of Ogdensburg, N. Y., eloped with the wife of a prominent citizen of that place, taking with him $11,000 belonging to the Prescott (Canada) Bank, and $9,000 of the funds of various merchants. Sprague abandoned his wife and two children, and with his new companion came to New York, where the money was changed into gold, and the two sailed in the steamship Cleopatra for Vera Cruz. Soon after his arrival Sprague had the yellow fever. His companion nursed him through the sickness, and eventually he recovered. He failed to make satisfactory business arrangements, and a few weeks ago the pair came back to this city, and under the name of Clark, stopped at the Belmont Hotel, in Fulton street, New York. Two or three days ago, a merchant from Ogdensburg visited that city, and met Sprague on the street. On his return home he acquainted Chief-of-Police Chapin with the facts, and that officer wrote to John S. Young, late chief of the detective squad, requesting him to ascertain the whereabouts of Sprague, and also forwarded photographs of the elopers. Their address was soon ascertained, and on Friday Mr. Chapin arrived, bringing with him a bench warrant for the arrest of the parties, and on Saturday they were secured, and yesterday taken back to Ogdensburg. Sprague served gallantly during the late war in a New York regiment, and at its close was employed by Mr. Thomas R. Derby, a broker, doing business in Ogdensburg. He remained in his employ until the 1st of May, when he went into business on his own account. Up to the time of his flight he bore the reputation of being a good citizen, and had won the confidence of the community as a shrewd and upright business man.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMER